The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1879. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KID GLOVES.

Field, Leiter & Co.
WABASH-AV.,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
NOVELTIES
FOR THE
OPERA
IN
KID GLOVES
Just received from Paris.
HAND-PAINTED Backs, Flower Designs! by best Parisian Artists. Also
LINE LACED BACKS
IN
OPERA SHADES
AND
BLACK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The Last Call.

The excitement caused by the burning of the Post-Office is only exceeded by the Great Closing-Out Sale of one of our oldest Wholesale Jewelers. You can buy Watches, Jewelry, and Plated-Ware positively for less than half the usual prices, and first-class Goods at that. Everything warranted.

John G. Ashleman,
157 State-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

20 PER CENT
DISCOUNT
On all Garments ordered of us in January, 1879.
STANDARD THE HIGHEST.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1879.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of
BECK & FELDKAMP
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. C. Feldkamp retiring from the firm.
The business will hereafter be carried on by August Beck, under the firm name of
AUGUST BECK & CO.,
Who assumes all liabilities and outstanding accounts of the firm.
AUG. BECK.
R. C. FELDKAMP.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Gillet, McCulloch & Co., has this day expired by limitation, and is hereby dissolved.
P. W. GILLET,
C. G. McCULLOCH,
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1878. E. W. GILLET.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of P. W. & E. W. Gillet, and will continue the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts, baking powder, cream yeast, and grocers' sundries, at 38, 40, 42, and 44 Michigan-av.
P. W. GILLET,
Dec. 31, 1878. E. W. GILLET.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Liberman & Nathan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Abram Liberman will carry on the business at the same place, 503 and 505 South Clark-st. All the income will be collected by Abram Liberman, and all claims must be presented within ten days, and will be paid by Abram Liberman. Marks Nathan, of the firm of Liberman & Nathan, will also continue business in the line of scrap-iron and metals, at 477 South Clark-st.
Jan. 11, 1879. ABRAM LIBERMAN.
MARKS NATHAN.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

National Line of Steamships.
SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM
New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Steerage tickets to all points in the South of England, $30. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

STEVENS' PHOTOGRAPHS. BEST IN THE CITY.
Cabinets, $5 per doz. Cards, 1 doz. and Cabinet, $3, worth $5. 85 and 87 East Madison-st., over Hershey Music Hall.

MEDICAL.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES and Catarrh Affections. DR. PEIRO, 90 Washington-st., is the only Homeopathic Physician in Chicago devoting exclusive attention to these diseases. Office hours, 10 to 3.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, & 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
LADIES AND GENTS. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

To CONSUMPTIVES
AND INVALIDS.
Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 20 Years' experience. TRY IT.
Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.

Desire to call the attention of the public to their superior facilities for manufacturing these goods. Sixteen years' experience, close application to business, and a desire to furnish the best goods at the lowest prices, has given them the largest business of the kind in this country. They purchase all their goods direct from the manufacturers of Europe and this country, securing them at bottom figures. Their help in the Manufacturing Department is highly skilled from long experience.

Your patronage is solicited.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

COAL.

Covered Coal---Clean and Dry.
PENNSYLVANIA
COAL CO.
PITTSTON COAL.
Special prices to Dealers, Manufacturers, and Large consumers.
RETAIL PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.
RANGE........................$6.50
EGG........................6.25
CHESTNUT........................6.00
Main Office..................92 Washington-st.
Dock and Iron Shed..........Indiana-st. Bridge.
Dock and Rail Yard..........Foot Sixteenth-st.
H. S. VAN INGEN, Supt.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
JOHN M. LONG, Secretary.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
STORE AND BASEMENT
No. 254 East Madison-st.
(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store.
Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE
Will reopen Jan. 16, to continue to June 25. The College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares boys for college or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. Boys from 10 years old and upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is taken of the younger boys by the Matrons.
For Catalogues and other information apply to the
Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D.D., Racine, Wis.

STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S
Bon-Ton Starch
Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.
It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any Starch in the World.
It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.
Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food.
FAVOR & KNAUSS,
Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. S. KNAPP, STEPHEN PEABODY.
Member of the Stock Exchange.
KNAPP & PEABODY,
Bankers and Brokers, 28 New-st., New York. We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds at the New York Stock Exchange on commission. Orders solicited. Refer by permission to Francis B. Peabody, of Chicago; Augustus S. Peabody, of N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.
JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON.

The Lowest Notch of Infamy Yet Reached by the Potter Crowd.

Full Confession by One of Its Subordinate Smut-Slingers.

An Affidavit Which the Democrats Were Extremely Anxious to Suppress.

Apparent Certainty of the Defeat of the Army Reorganization Bill.

Appalling Rate of Sickness and Death Among Congressmen.

Judge Key Getting to Be Level-Headed Regarding Southern Appointments.

Butler Understood to Have a Brick Poised for Judge Devens.

ST. MARTINS.

THE BAD EGG INCUBATED BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Potter Committee to-day had another wrangle over the witness St. Martins and his famous affidavit, but neither the Democrats nor the Republicans would assume the responsibility for him. The Democrats, however, took the extraordinary position that they would not permit the affidavit to go upon their official records, notwithstanding it was made by an employe of the Committee, and charged various persons, including a member of the Committee, with very extraordinary if not corrupt transactions. However, the affidavit will probably be made public, and, as St. Martins may be examined Tuesday next as a witness, the truth or falsity of his charges may be made apparent. The Democrats certainly ought to be the first to demand an investigation, as the charges are altogether of too serious a character to permit even a day's delay. A. M. Gibson, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who is referred to in the affidavit as an agent of Mr. Tilden, says that St. Martins' story as to himself is false and ridiculous; that St. Martins is now under indictment on the charge of having attempted to kill a negro, and that St. Martins has himself acknowledged that this very affidavit was made for money and the promise of poltical office.

Mr. Stenger, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee to which the affidavit refers, says that it would be improper for him at present to say anything about it. His friends, however, it is understood, are preparing a statement in which they will charge that the affidavit is a put-up job, arranged by a Federal officeholder in New Orleans, and that witness is not a credible person.

Maddox, who is said to have been supplied in some way with a copy of this very affidavit which the Committee has endeavored to keep so secret, is not disposed to say anything on the subject, and is reported by some of St. Martins' friends as being very much opposed to having St. Martins testify.

ST. MARTINS' CHARACTER.

George H. Carter, known as Speaker Carter, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "My acquaintance with St. Martins is of recent date and very limited. I know, however, that he is a man of bad repute at home, and is now under indictment for an attempt to murder a colored man. From my knowledge of the man and general information as to the facts of the case, the reflections made on Stenger and others are, in my judgment, unjust and slanderous. His allegations and intimations, so far as they refer to me, are in every particular untrue."

Still, with all these denials, the fact stands that St. Martins was Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Stenger Sub-Committee of the Potter Committee in New Orleans, and that he is well known to some, at least, of the persons whom he involves.

It will surprise no one to discover that E. L. Weber, the famous witness before the Potter Committee last summer, who discovered the alleged Sherman letter in an old shoe-box at Donaldsonville, is the person whom St. Martins declares induced him to first enter into this arrangement and interview with Democratic members of the Committee and the confidential agents of Tilden, whom St. Martins calls Messrs. A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddox, and George W. Carter. Mr. A. M. Gibson is the well-known correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who has taken so active a part, it may almost be said had the management of the Potter investigation at its first stages. J. H. Maddox is the man formerly Special Agent of the Treasury Department who was so important and sensational a witness in connection with disclosures against Madison Wells in New Orleans.

ST. MARTINS' AFFIDAVIT

was made the subject of another animated debate in the Potter Committee this morning. McMahon objected to the reading of it. He said that St. Martins should make his statement in regular order, and, if he was placed upon the stand and the affidavit presented to him, the Committee would determine then as to its identification and admissibility, but the idea of allowing it to go on the record McMahon characterized as preposterous, as Louisiana politicians dont always swear to the truth. Reed said statements in the affidavit had contained a charge with regard to a member of the Committee, Stenger. Under these circumstances the document should be brought before the Committee. The matter should be brought directly before the Committee, so that the public may see the way in which this thing has been treated. The Democrats unitedly opposed introducing the affidavit. Cox, of Ohio, insisted that the Committee had

NO RIGHT TO SUPPRESS THIS AFFIDAVIT.

no matter if the affidavit involved every member of the Committee, instead of only one member of the Committee and one of its officials.

Stenger for the first time spoke on the subject. He said he did not expect to conceal the affidavit, and did not claim to. He claimed to have information as to the manner in which the document came into the possession of Secretary Sherman, and intimated that improper means had been taken to secure the affidavit.

Blackburn moved that the affidavit be returned to Secretary Sherman, with a notification that the witness is present in the city and can be examined concerning it.

The Committee agreed to Blackburn's motion, and rejected the St. Martins affidavit by a party vote.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES.

The other witness examined to-day by the Potter Committee was Thomas S. Kelley, who formerly occupied a position as messenger of Gov. Kellogg in Louisiana. He identified a letter as his own addressed to Potter, in which he claimed to know all about the forging of the Louisiana Electoral certificates, claiming to have marked the certificates himself in such a way that he could pick out the false ones, and expressing his willingness to appear before the Committee as a witness. He saw the first set of certificates signed, also the second. But Kelley made some bad slips in his testimony, as he had first swore to the genuineness of the signatures of Levissee and Jaffrian to the very duplicate set which it has been the purpose of the Democrats to prove to have been forged. The crisis of his investigation was reached when the question was put to him by the Republicans, Did you yourself forge the names of certificate No. 2 of Jaffrian and Levissee? Upon this point Kelley asked permission to have the advice of counsel before answering, which was granted. The inquiry developed the fact that the members of the Potter Committee are not agreed as to the nature and effect of the statute which compels witnesses to testify before Congressional Committees whether or not they incriminated themselves.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Potter Committee to-day considered the question whether the affidavit of St. Martins, the former Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commitee, confessing that he had sworn falsely before the Sub-Committee, and casting imputations upon Representative Stenger in that connection, should be placed upon the stand.

Mr. McMahon favored the latter course, and Messrs. Reed, Cox (Ohio), and Hiscock advocated placing the affidavit on record.

Mr. Stenger said it was natural that anybody who is accused of crime should be confronted with the accuser. Therefore, if the so-called affidavit was admitted to record, he should ask that certain papers in his possession, showing under what circumstances the affidavit was procured, etc., should also be recorded.

After further debate, the resolution offered by Mr. Blackburn was adopted by a party vote,—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 3,—that the Chairman return to the counsel of Secretary Sherman the affidavit, and further inform Mr. Sherman that St. Martins will be examined touching the matters embraced in the affidavit, should Mr. Sherman or any member of the Committee so desire.

Stenger did not vote.

THOMAS S. KELLEY

(colored), who sent the letter to the Chairman some time ago, stating he was familiar with the fraudulent Louisiana Presidential certificates, and had placed marks on them to prove it, testified that in December, 1876, he was Gov. Kellogg's messenger; was present when the first certificate was signed. Witness pointed out the signatures of Jeffrian and Levissee, two of the Presidential Electors, as having been forged.

The Chairman—It has been said you forged these signatures. What have you to say to that?

Witness—I can't answer that question.

Mr. Cox—Did you sign either of the names of Jeffrian or Levissee?

Witness—The general suspicion is I signed the paper. If I should now say I signed it people would say I was a fool for telling that; and if I should say I did not, they would say it was no more than they would expect.

Witness later informed the Committee they were not familiar with the laws of Louisiana, and if he should say he did forge the names they could not protect him. He finally expressed a wish to consult counsel before answering the question.

The Committee then gave him till Tuesday morning next to frame a response, and adjourned till that time.

ST. MARTINS,

in his affidavit, attributes his appointment as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee to Weber, and says: I was induced to leave my home in Donaldsonville, La., by Weber, and interview Democratic members of the Committee and confidential agents of Samuel J. Tilden, A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddox, and George W. Carter. At interviews with the agents (generally I saw each separately) I became convinced that they desired special service, and were interviewing me for the purpose of determining whether I was discreet and reliable and that their plans might be safely intrusted to me for execution. Maddox revealed the service I was expected to perform:

Firstly, the journey to St. James Parish to subpœna Armstead, Duncan, and Steward, but not to serve subpœnas until I had first ascertained that, when placed upon the stand before the Committee, they could give the testimony desired by Tilden's agents.

Secondly, to secure such testimony, I was authorized to offer

A HOPE OF REWARD,

and the further assurance that they would be permitted to return to their homes in Feliciana Parish (from which they had previously been driven) and a guarantee of immunity from molestation in future.

Thirdly, the testimony desired from Armstead, Duncan, and Steward was a retraction and denial of the material facts in their examination before the Returning Board as to outrages, intimidation, etc., in Feliciana Parish. From conversations with Armstead and Steward I became convinced that they would prove pliant witnesses. I brought them to the city and took them to Weber's room. I then reported to Maddox and the Committee that witnesses were in the city. Maddox wrote out an affidavit form of the evidence each was expected to give before the Potter Committee. I carried these affidavits from Maddox to Weber. These affidavits were read to witnesses, and they were promised, Duncan $80, Armstead $80, and Steward $80 for such testimony.

WEBER "COACHED" WITNESSES

by repeatedly reading to each the testimony expected, and he furnished Stenger with questions to be propounded to the witness and answers witnesses had agreed to give. I carried such lists from Weber to Stenger.

In the performance of my duty as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms I was placed in possession of the subpœnas, and in twelve or thirteen cases where the names of witnesses had been furnished by Republican counsel I was instructed to report persons not found. I was instructed by Stenger, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, that in cases where witnesses subpœnaed would not furnish the evidence desired by the Committee, or unfavorable to the Democracy, to return the subpœnas and report the persons not found. I was introduced by Weber to Mr. Dula. Weber said to Dula that if he would give certain evidence before the Committee he could secure $200. Dula refused the offer. He remained in the city, and was almost constantly at Weber's room. The offer was raised to $500, and proposed and accepted in my presence. Weber then drilled him in his lesson. The day previously I heard Weber say to Dula he could not absolutely close the bargain until he had seen A. M. Gibson. Dula appeared before the Committee, but instead of the evidence which he agreed to give he testified differently, and exposed the whole plan how he had been offered a bribe by Weber, and that I was in the room when Weber made the proposal. At the instigation of Gibson I went upon the stand to contradict Dula's statement. Before testifying Gibson asked me if I would deny the testimony of Dula. I replied that Dula told a pretty straight story, and I feared the cross-examination of Cox. He then asked Weber where the money was that was to be given Dula as soon as his testimony was completed (provided he had testified as desired). Weber took the money out of his pocket $450, and wrapped up in a white paper with Dula's name on it. Gibson took the package and gave it to me. I gave my testimony before the Committee afterwards. I returned the money to Weber. During the entire session of the Committee in this city Maddox, Gibson, and Carter were busy influencing witnesses by the use of and offers of money, and the Chairman of the Committee had full knowledge of this fact. Maddox repeatedly told me Gibson was Tilden's outside agent, and he would secure all the money desired from Col. William T. Pelton, of New York.

In May last, prior to Weber's departure for Washington, he came to me and stated he desired to go North, and was going to see Secretary Sherman, and in the event that the Secretary did not provide for him suitably and accede to his money demands, he wished to know if I would testify that I had seen the "Sherman letter" in existence, and further that I had witnessed him (Weber) destroy it. I told him I could not and would not. Weber told me positively that no such document as the Sherman letter had ever been seen by him, and he had no belief in its existence. Weber told me on his return from Washington that he was approached by George W. Carter and A. M. Gibson and offered $10,000 if he would give certain evidence before the Potter Committee. He wished to have the money down before the testimony was given, for the reason that he feared these people (Carter and Gibson) would not act in good faith. After considerable delay Weber said Carter gave him $1,000, just before he went upon the stand, and Weber said had it not been for this sum the testimony would have been favorable to the Republicans and to Secretary Sherman.

In addition to the money reward of $10,000, Weber told me Carter and Gibson guaranteed that the alleged defalcation of Weber as Treasurer of the School Board of West Feliciana should be settled, and he relieved from all annoyance on that account.

I have had correspondence with Gibson and Maddox to secure compliance with that portion of the agreement relative to the affairs of the School Board at the request of E. L. Weber.

The affidavit was sworn to before United States Commissioner Woolfleg at New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1878.

STENGER

declines at present to furnish for publication the documents upon which he relies to prove the falsity of the statements in St. Martins' affidavit. The following, however, are the points which he expects to establish:

First—That the affidavit was obtained from St. Martins by corrupt and illegitimate means; that Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, and one of the Republican Electors, bribed St. Martins to make it by promising him both pecuniary reward and a position under him in the Internal-Revenue service; that after so obtaining it Marks himself brought it to Washington to be used in this investigation.

Second—That all the material allegations of the affidavit are utterly false. The statement he (Stenger) directed St. Martins not to serve subpœnas upon witnesses called for by Republican members of the committee, but to report them "not found," he expects to controvert by showing that no subpœna for witnesses on the Republican side ever came into St. Martins' hands. He will also submit the counter-affidavits of Gibson, Maddox, and Carter, so far as they are concerned, to deny the truth of every injurious statement in St. Martins' deposition. Finally, Stenger will insist upon having the personal testimony of St. Martins instead of his affidavit, and expects to be able by cross-examination to show the motives by which witness' statements were prompted and expose the persons who instigated them.

THE ARMY BILL.

VERY CLEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Senator Eaton being asked his opinion as to the new Army bill, replied that it appeared to give Bill Sherman about the same autocratic control of the army that John Sherman had over the finances of the country through the Treasury, adding that, with the national power of the purse and the sword securely lodged in the hands of the Sherman family, he couldn't see any further use for parliamentary institutions in this country. Judge Davis, of Illinois, is reported to have stated that several provisions of the Burnside Army bill were, in his opinion, mysteriously unconstitutional.

CANNOT PASS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It seems generally conceded that the Burnside bill for the reorganization of the army cannot pass. The bill, as a whole, will be vigorously opposed by some of the ablest members of both Houses, on the ground that it tends to subordinate the War Department, and even the President himself, to the General of the Army, and establish a sort of military autocracy, which is not in harmony either with the wishes of the people or the spirit of our institutions. Some of its leading opponents do not hesitate to say that the authority which it gives the General of the Army is not only excessive, but

WHOLLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Under a conviction that the bill in its present shape, or in any shape which it is likely to assume, will fail to receive the approval of Congress, Representative Atkins, with the counsel and suggestive co-operation of some of the ablest officers of the army, has prepared another, as a substitute, which, although it has the same general object as the Burnside bill, differs considerably from the latter in its methods and details. The principal provisions are as follows: The army is to be reduced to the desired strength, not by summary dismissals or enforced retirement, but by the slower operation of natural laws. Vacancies created by death, casualties, and resignations are

TO BE LEFT UNFILLED,

regiments are to be consolidated as their effective strength decreases, and the whole army, line and staff alike, alowed to gradually shrink to the desired numerical limits. The retired list, instead of being retired, as now, to 400, is to be made as large as the necessities of the service may require, and all officers, without exception, are to be placed on that list as fast as they become incapacitated for active duty, or reach the age of 62. In the meantime the supply of new officers from West Point is to be cut off. The bill provides that the members of the next two classes graduating from that Academy shall, if they so desire,

RECEIVE $750 EACH

upon the completion of their studies, and be permitted to return to their homes, subject to recall at the expiration of two years if their services are required. The provisions of the bill with regard to the reduction of the number of regiments in the army are similar to those of the Burnside bill. The army, however, is placed under the supreme control of the Secretary of War, subject only to the higher authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The power of the General of the Army, instead of being increased, as by the Burnside bill, is strictly limited to its present bounds. The bill provides for the adoption of the "battalion system" of regimental organization, and makes a change in the present rule of promotion as regards

FIRST AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenants can now be advanced only in the regiments to which they are attached, while Captains and Majors may be promoted to higher ranks in other regiments belonging to the same army service. This difference the bill proposes to abolish by giving Lieutenants the same eligibility to promotion in other regiments that higher officers enjoy. The general features of the proposed reorganization of the staff departments are similar to those attached to the Army Appropriation bill by the House last session and subsequently abandoned. The interchangeability of line and staff officers, which is a much-criticised feature of the Burnside bill, is

NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUBSTITUTE.

Other changes of greater or less importance are made in the details of army organization, but the above are the salient features of the proposed law. It is now under consideration by the Sub-Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, and it is believed the latter will recommend to the full Committee the adoption of at least its more important provisions. If, however, it should not be incorporated in that bill, it will shortly be introduced by Atkins or Hewitt, of New York, on its own merits as a substitute for the bill of Gens. Burnside and Banning.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

ALARMING MORTALITY AMONG THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—It is reported by the friends of Representative J. A. Hubbell, of Michigan, that it has been necessary to send him to his home in Michigan in charge of an attendant on account of quite serious threatened illness. Representative Thornburgh, of Tennessee, according to latest advices, is still dangerously ill of pneumonia. Representative Finley, of Ohio, yesterday had a very dangerous hemorrhage of the lungs, which may possibly prove fatal, and to-morrow the funeral of Representative Schleicher, the fourth member who has died within thirty days, is to be held in the House of Representatives.

GLOVER.

MORE OF THE ILL-SMELLING WORK OF THIS DEMOCRATIC SCAVENGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Attention has repeatedly been called to the reckless and unfounded accusations that have been made by Representative Glover against the present administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. His latest outrage was a letter recently addressed to Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, alleging numerous extravagances, not one of which he could prove. This letter was written for the purpose of causing the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the allowance for the Bureau. Mr. Glover, after having spent months in attempting to find some ground on which to condemn the Bureau, and having failed, thus seeks to give it a final kick. Col. O. H. Irish, the present Chief of the Bureau, has, in reply to Mr. Glover's last letter, prepared a long statement, reviewing its administration since Mr. McPherson first took charge of it, and showing conclusively how groundless his accusations are. Some of Col. Irish's remarks in regard to Mr. Glover's letter are very pointed. He says: "The Hon. Mr. Glover has not elicited a single fact instancing mismanagement of the affairs of the Bureau which had not already been discovered, reported upon, and reformed. These reforms have already resulted in very large reduction in the annual expenditures in every branch of the service; yet the Hon. Mr. Glover suggests that, upon the strength of his discoveries, the appropriations shall now be still further reduced, notwithstanding the relation of the work of the Bureau to the financial system of the Government respecting the collection of the revenue, the refunding of the public debt, and the issuing of the money obligations of the Government, and notwithstanding the further fact that the boldest reformer has never ventured to suggest such a large reduction in the appropriations for this Bureau as has been made in its actual expenditures since its reorganization."

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

HOW TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS—CAPT. COWDEN'S SIMPLE PLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Capt. Cowden, of Memphis, was again before the House Committee on Commerce, and read an argument in favor of his plan for improving the Mississippi. This is the third time Capt. Cowden has presented his view of the case, and his argument to-day is spoken of as convincing. It was ordered printed in the shape of a memorial to Congress. The levee and jetty jobbers are greatly disturbed by the Captain's argument.

The following is an extract from the Captain's argument:

"Mr. Chairman, it appears to me from all these facts it must convince your Committee of the simplicity and feasibility of the plan I propose, which can be thoroughly and satisfactorily tested with the first high water of the river after completion, and this test, which will fully demonstrate the plan of improvements, I propose at a cost to the General Government of only $250,000. On the other hand, after all that has been done under the levee system,—the hundreds of millions squandered in the past century,—we find the river lands in no better condition than at any time.

"The Engineers tell us that to close the existing crevasses will cost $3,450,000, and to survey the river will cost an additional $300,000. They tell us that the present grade of the levees of the river are from six to seven feet too low, and if all the outlets be closed it will cost $46,000,000 to raise the levees high enough to hold the water of the valley, or, as they say, 'protect the country from overflow.' They would, at this enormous expense, raise the water in the river fully six feet from Lake Providence to Vicksburg, Natchez, and the mouth of Red River, when the fact is the present outlets have lowered the high-water mark from three to four feet at Lake Providence, eight feet at Vicksburg, seven feet at Natchez, and four and a half feet at the mouth of Red River. In order to protect the river from Red River down to Donaldsonville, ninety miles above New Orleans, the engineers would likewise raise the water in the river fully five feet above its present high-water mark, at a cost of over $30,000,000. All this when the outlets have, without cost, lowered the high-water mark fully as many feet as they would raise it, and with the same result down to New Orleans and below. By the speedy and comparatively inexpensive plan I propose, the water can be lowered at Cairo from eight to ten feet, and from ten to fifteen feet all the way down the river, and at the same time deepen its channel and afford permanent relief, which their plan does not.

"Mr. Chairman, these are the facts as to the two systems placed before you with all the force and simplicity that I can find language to express. Levees, by all experience, raise the water and overflow the country, and requiring fifty millions of dollars to begin with and no definite time for completion. Outlets, as demonstrated, do lower the water, and require but $250,000 for a satisfactory practical test, and some $10,000,000 to carry out the whole grand plan of river improvement, and the reclamation of its non-productive and comparatively worthless 40,000,000 acres of low lands.

"Neither of the systems is an experiment; they have been thoroughly tested. The results are too plain to be misunderstood, and are before you. Something must be done, else that bottom valley, capable of maintaining four millions of people, and equal to an annual production of a billion dollars' worth of cotton, sugar, rice, and corn, will have to be abandoned."

SHERIDAN'S COMPLAINTS.

A REVIEW OF HIS CHARGES BY THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The letter addressed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior begins as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have prepared a reply to all the briefs and extracts furnished by Gen. Sheridan from the archives of the War Department, so far as they relate to the period of time covered by the present administration of the Interior Department. The items referred to by Gen. Sheridan, covering the reports of army officers from the years 1874 to 1877, furnish no facts not heretofore in possession of this Bureau, and, pertaining to previous Administrations, are not relevant to the issue raised by Gen. Sheridan in his annual report. The following is

A SYNOPSIS

of a lengthy review of the various items of complaint contained in Gen. Sheridan's report affecting the present Administration:

The report of the commanding officer of Fort Reno of May 30, 1877, showing that the amount of supplies furnished for issue at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were insufficient. Such evidently was not the fact, as on the last day of the fiscal year there were at that Agency 2,100 head of cattle, and besides there were 100,000 pounds of flour left over, both of which items contributed to feed the Indians during the following year, but were omitted from all the reports made on the subject by military officers.

Sept. 4, 1877, the commandant at the same Agency reports

THE INDIANS DISSATISFIED,

and an outbreak imminent. Gen. Pope, in forwarding this letter, says he feels ashamed to report facts so often which cannot but be known to the Interior Department, and urges that arrangements be made to save these Indians from destitution. It is a fact known to the Interior Department that there were some 2,100 head of cattle on hand at that Agency on the 1st of July preceding, which was ample to allow four pounds gross for every man, woman, and child to the 18th of September, besides which there were more than 100,000 pounds of flour.

Sept. 13, 1877, on the report of Lieut. Lawton, Gen. Pope urges that immediate provision be made to feed these same Indians by the purchase of beef until their rations can be obtained, and asks if it is expected that the military compel the Indians to stay where they are and slowly starve to death. In view of the facts before stated, it would seem that the danger predicted by Gen. Pope was purely imaginary.

THESE STATEMENTS OF STARVATION

have been continuous from military headquarters from the 18th of January, 1875, during which period, and until the 9th of September last, all the Indians remained quietly upon their reservation, and were by no means starved. Even those who left did not leave because of lack of food. The whole number of Northern Cheyennes were fed and accounted for separately from the other Indians at that Agency, and the report of the last year shows that they received during the year 54,000 pounds more supplies than they were entitled to under the treaty.

On the 29th of September, 1877, Lieut. Lawton went to Fort Reno to inspect the condition of the Cheyennes, and he reported that they were short of rations. The figures, however, of Lieut. Lawton are based on unwarrantable assumptions; as, for example, when a large number of Indians are absent from the Agency on a hunt, that the supplies ought to be issued in the same volume as if all were present. If the Indian ration cost (as Gen. Meigs testified before the Transfer Committee that the army ration cost) 24 cents per head for the 9,000 Indians of the Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Wichita Agencies, it would take $783,000 to feed them one year, whereas the appropriations for these Agencies were $240,000; and yet, in view of these facts, Gen. Sheridan considers that

THE APPROPRIATIONS

made by Congress were sufficient.

On the 2d of December, 1877, Lieut. Lawton reports that the flour had been short since July preceding, and that the Agent had borrowed from the Post Commissary. The flour borrowed from the Post Commissary was, of course, returned, and was used only and properly to cover a gap in the delivery of flour.

ANOTHER ITEM

is the report of the commanding officer of Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Feb. 3, 1878, that rations were issued to destitute Pawnees, Northern and Southern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, to the amount of $918.80, and that this issue was necessary to keep the Indians from starving who had been on an unsuccessful hunt. There is nothing bearing upon any question of mismanagement, as white men would be liable to a similar accident in case of an unsuccessful hunt.

The commanding officer at Fort Dodge, Kan., Sept. 15, 1878, states that the military interpreter, Amos Chapman, informed him that the outbreak of the Cheyennes was want of food. The fact that the outbreak of the Cheyennes was not attributable to lack of supplies has been amply shown. The character of the witness in this case would not entitle him to standing in any court.

Sept. 19, 1878, Gen. Pope calls attention to a tabular statement, showing

LARGE DEFICIENCIES IN THE SUPPLIES

furnished the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, on the strength of Maj. Mizner's report that contracts for beef and flour seem to indicate that the Interior Department did not intend to furnish more than a two-thirds supply for the year. Maj. Mizner constructed his tables on very imperfect data, and in his conclusions he greatly exaggerated any probable deficiency. In his ignorance of the subject he states that beef and bacon are called for by the treaty; whereas the treaty calls for beef or bacon, and by the treaty one-half pound of bacon is made the equivalent of one and one-half pounds of beef net. [One palapable error lies in his making the ration consist of both beef and bacon.]

Maj. Carleton, of the Third Cavalry, Oct. 10, 1878, reports that the Cheyennes captured by Capt. Johnson say that they left their reservation because they were starved. This statement of the Indians, as alleged, is refuted by the fact that they received during the last year 54,000 pounds of supplies more than the treaty called for, and that they were, in fact, fed an ample ration.

Oct. 29 the commanding officer at Fort Sill reports that twelve Comanches have left their cams, and that, if the Indians were not allowed to go on a buffalo hunt, there would be serious trouble.

These Indians have received permission to hunt, and are now out on an expedition.

Col. Davidson reports, Nov. 23, 1878, hunting permits to the Comanches are withheld until they furnish a certain number of scholars for the Agency school. This is simply the evidence of

A DISPOSITION TO FIND FAULT.

It is perfectly proper that a moral pressure should be brought to bear to make Indians and their children go to school.

The commanding officer at Camp Supply, Nov. 27, 1877, reports the arrival of 800 Pawnees near his post who have permission to hunt until April, 1878. That they left their reservation with thirty days' rations, but, not finding any buffalo or other game, are destitute, and ask for rations until game is found. The Indian Bureau requested the supplies to be issued by the military to enable them to reach their reservation, which was done. As the cost of these supplies was refunded to the War Department, I fail to see anything out of the ordinary course of business in the transaction.

Col. Miles reports, July 1, 1878, the Mountain Crows, 260 lodges, camped at Terry's Landing, say they were promised plenty of food, but do not get it. They say their Agent allowed white men to run off their cattle. The fact that the Agent recently removed turned over to his successor more cattle than he received from the contractors, and sufficient to make good the annual increase of the Agency herd, refutes this statement.

A commanding officer at Fort Ellis, Montana, Dec. 4, 1878, reports that Capt. Browning has returned from the Crow Agency; that no records have been kept since March last; that Agent Frost was made to disgorge money withheld from Agency employes; that issues were made for 320 families of Indians when only 125 were present, etc. Capt. Browning was sent by request of the Interior Department to take charge of the Agency and remove the Agent. The Agent was removed, and the Agency put in the hands of Special Agent Bulis.

Nov. 25, 1878, Maj. Ilges forwards the affidavit of J. Culbertson relative to the conduct of Agent Bird, who was accused of trading United States blankets for buffalo robes, etc. This report has not been received at the Indian office. A new Agent was nominated for that Agency Dec. 4, 1878.

Short rations were reported by the commanding officer at Fort Hall, Idaho. It is well known that the appropriation for these Indians permitted an expenditure of but four and a half cents per head per day. Congress was asked by the Department for an additional appropriation of $15,000, which was not granted. The commanding officer at Camp Stambaugh telegraphs June 5, 1877, that the Shoshones are starving; that their supplies are held at Bryan for railroad charges.

There was

NO DANGER OF STARVATION,

as these Indians were amply supplied with beef. The contractor, who is responsible for the supplies, was prosecuted by order of the Interior Department, and was convicted Nov. 16.

Nov. 21, 1877, Gen. Crook reports that 150 Ute Indians from White River Agency arrived at Rawlins in a starving condition. There was a herd of 1,300 head of beef cattle at the Agency; the Indians went off hunting and got out of provisions before they found game. The Agent was removed Feb. 6, 1878.

One item is as follows: Lieut. Dougherty, Acting Indian Agent, Lower Brule Agency, reports, August, 1877, his inspection of Indian supplies delivered there, and remarks on the loose manner in which the Indian service is conducted. Lieut. Dougherty was not Agent at Lower Brule in August, 1877, but was appointed to that Agency March 22, 1878. The methods of business that he complained of have bee superseded by better methods.

Lieut. Dougherty, April 13, reports that he took charge of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule

Agencies March 21 and 22, 1878, and specifies some of the many frauds practiced at Crow Creek, under Agent Livingston, which came to light on his assuming charge.

THESE IRREGULARITIES.

were discovered by the Indian Bureau, and in consequence of this discovery, at the request of the Interior Department, Lieut. Dougherty was put in charge of the two Agencies, and he obtained, as was anticipated, proofs of the fraudu-character of Agent Livingston's transactions. Agent Livingston and his predecessor, Agent Bingham, are both under indictment for corrupt practices happening at the Crow Creek Agency.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

May 2, 1878, Lieut. Dougherty complains that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent H. M. Brush and U. A. Kirk to act as clerks at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agencies, and that he (Dougherty) declined to employ them. He went there to make money, which Mr. Brush, a wounded soldier and a very good clerk, denies; he also denies that he is a relative (or claimed to be) of Commissioner Stickney, though the contrary was charged by Lieut. Dougherty. Kirk was a competent clerk, of good reputation. I am satisfied Lieut. Dougherty would view the matter very differently if his opinion were asked to-day.

Lieut. Tilton reports, Nov. 8, 1877, that he inspected Indian supplies at this Agency, and he found that they were of inferior quality, and unmerchantable.

The supplies were contracted for by an Agent who was removed previous to Lieut. Tilton's inspection.

THE LAST COMPLAINT

from military sources was in the form of a petition to the President of the United States, of March 4, 1878, from the Chief and head men of the Sioux Agency at Standing Rock, making serious charges against Agent Hughes. This case was immediately investigated by Inspector Hammond, and the charges were only partially substantiated. Agent Hughes was removed.

The Commissioner further shows that all the defects of business methods reported by the Board of Indian Commissioners, Inspector Hammond, and others, quoted by Gen. Sheridan, have been removed.

This brief synopsis covers all the items cited by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and they furnish a fair sample of the statements relied upon by him to sustain his serious charges.

A full review of the statement of Lieut. Lee, which (though dated six weeks after the charge made by Gen. Sheridan) is evidently relied upon by him to sustain his verdict, will be found in the full text of the Commissioner's letter.

GRANT AND THE IRISH.

WHY THE GENERAL WAS SNUBBED AT CORK.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—There be influential Irishmen in the city who have a solution to give concerning the snub offered ex-President Grant by the people of Cork. It appears that, some time preceding the date fixed for the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, the people of Dublin, Ireland, in an outburst of enthusiasm, adopted an elaborate address, congratulating our young Republic on its centennial anniversary. This address was printed on silk, and a Committee, consisting of O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell, both members of Parliament, were deputed to present the address to President Grant in person. They visited Washington and called on President Grant, stating the reason which had brought them across the water. To the surprise of the Dublin Committee, the President refused to receive the address unless it was officially presented through the English Minister. This could not be thought of by the Dublin Committee,—first, because its presentation through such a channel would be a direct insult to those who offered the testimonial; and, second, because the Committee knew that the British Minister would not present it, for the reason that the congratulation was offered in behalf of the Irish nation, which England is not yet, nor was it then, willing to concede to be a nation. The upshot of the matter was, that the Committee returned to Ireland and took back with it the address. Parnell, of the Committee, is a Protestant; Power is a Catholic,—the former, however, represented a large Catholic constituency; and, when it became known that the address had not been received by Grant, the idea became almost a conviction with the Catholic people of Ireland, that Grant had insulted them because of their religious faith. Again, it is charged, and is unfortunately true, that, when Grant in his trip across the ocean touched at Queenstown, he was invited on shore by the authorities, but refused to leave the ship. After traveling all over Europe, and having even visited Scotland, he made the Emerald Isle the last of his pilgrimage. The Irish are naturally high-steppers, sensitive to acuteness; and, putting the fact of the Dublin address and his tardy visit together, the feeling became rather well fixed that Grant had insulted Ireland, and that it was no real sense of ingratitude to get even with him. The Catholic element did get even by the ingratitude of the Corkonians; and now the Protestant element of the Celtic population are turning the tables by giving the ex-President honors which he might not have otherwise received.

SHERMAN AND THURMAN.

TWO TREMBLERS ON THE BRINK OF PUBLIC OPINION—THE SAD PREDICAMENT OF A BRACE OF BUCKEYE STATESMEN.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—There is no one topic affecting the political situation which gives so much concern to the leaders in both political organizations as the result of the campaign in Ohio next fall. Both sides admit that the verdict there delivered will be to either frock or unfrock two public men who are looming up quite prominently as Presidential candidates. Thurman, no matter how the kaleidoscope is twisted, is confronted with the phantom of Sherman; not only is the great wrecker a maw-worm to the Columbus statesman, but to leading Republicans as well.

Nearly a month ago, when in these dispatches the purpose of Sherman to use the people of Ohio to again gain political power by making the race for the Governor's chair was made known, he was immediately beset by scores of correspondents to give a flat-footed denial to the intentions therein imputed to him. No correspondent has yet authority from him to deny that he will accept the Gubernatorial nomination, if tendered him. On the contrary, there is the authority of a gentleman high in public life, who conversed with him on the subject, that he was more than gratified that his name had been mentioned, and the agitation of his possible candidacy pleases rather than displeases him.

In spite of this, however, Sherman does not expect to be called upon to make the canvass. His ambition points in another direction. He wants it to be within his power to control the nomination, and then, with this prestige gained, trade for either the Ohio delegation in the National Republican Nominating Convention for Ohio's vote for the Presidential nomination or else the Senatorship. Thurman's term, which makes the Senatorial vacancy, does not expire until 1881. This gives Sherman a chance to play for the Presidential nomination; and, if he fails, to still be ready for the Senatorial toga. The pet scheme of the President to keep his Cabinet coexistent with his term need not be interfered with, as the day Hayes' term expires the new Senatorial term commences.

Thurman's position is one which puzzles him and his friends not a little. If he should make the Gubernatorial race and fail, his higher ambition would be dwarfed. If somebody else should make it and fail, the loss of the State will be charged to his refusal to lead the Democratic hosts. If any other Democratic candidate should win, there are plenty to say that the victory should not be ascribed to Thurman, but to the person who actually led the ticket.

There is a growing feeling here, too, that Thurman is doing a little too much trimming. It sometimes pays to be courageous in politics, and the opportunity is now upon Thurman to display a little. His letter to the St. Jackson's Carnival gathering, assembled in Columbus yesterday, is hardly what was really expected of him. In no portion does he indicate what his policy toward the National banks is to be. True, he incidentally alludes to "moneyed corporations"; but this language does not smack with that vigor which made Andrew Jackson famous. Ewing's reference to him rather puzzles the politicians also. They hardly know whether Ewing really meant to pay him a compliment, or to crowd the limit by forcing him to the position of making a renewed and vigorous warfare on the Money Power. They speculate on the possible fact that while Ewing may have had the idea to popularize him in the West, he meant to force him where he would get a good knifing in the East.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR ROBESON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Democrats who have watched the progress of affairs before the House Naval Committee with much care, say that the outlook for ex-Secretary Robeson is rather gloomy. The most glaring violations of law have been discovered, and a most shameful sacrifice of Government property, which Robeson himself admits, but for which he claims that he is not personally responsible.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Judge Key recently told two North Carolina Congressmen who applied to him to appoint a Democrat to a $2,500 Post-Office in that State, that he should do nothing of the sort, and that he should hereafter appoint to Federal offices in the South only Republicans. The President is reported to have said not long since that Judge Key is the most pronounced Republican in his Cabinet. This report seems to confirm it, for the President himself has not been above appointing Democrats to office in the South.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

has just rendered a judgment in the case of Mills Greenwood, of Cincinnati, which, if it be followed, will open the doors of the Treasury to a great many claims on account of the construction of iron-clads. The Greenwood claim was for the construction of the monitor Tippecanoe under contract with the Navy Department. The claim was for damages arising from the increase in price of labor and materials during the prolonged time the work was delayed through the action of the Government in making changes and alterations in the vessel. The statutory time within which suit could be brought in the Court of Claims having expired, a special act was passed by Congress in 1873 giving the Court jurisdiction in this case. The fact that Greenwood, notwithstanding his long delay in finishing his vessel, obtained so substantial a judgment, would seem to give color to the belief that the Secors and others who used such extraordinary exertions to complete their vessels were damaged at least to a like extent. An examination of the brief of the United States shows that Mr. Greenwood was forty-one months building the Tippecanoe, which was not finished until February, 1866, while the Secors averaged, notwithstanding the changes and delays, but twenty-one months for each of their vessels of the same class, the Tecumseh, Mahopac, and Manhattan, the contracts having been awarded at the same time.

SWEEPING ADMISSION.

The Washington *Republic*, a Greenback organ, this morning contains the following extraordinary admission: "It is now as certain as anything in the future can be, that the Republican party will carry a solid North in 1880, electing the President by a majority that will leave no subsequent difficulty and contest."

THE REGAN BILL

has at last attracted the attention of railroad men, and a number of attorneys in the interests of different corporations have arrived here whose object is said to be to endeavor to prevent a report of the bill from the Senate Committee, or its passage by the Senate. It is very evident that the bill will not pass that body without considerable amendment.

THE ROACH SUBSIDY MEN

claim that the only obstacle in the way of the passage of their measure at this session is Speaker Randall, who has been consistently opposed to it, and who is unwilling to give it an advantage in the way of priority or recognition, which it would be very easy for the Speaker to do. The Missouri delegation will wait upon the President next week and recommend the appointment of Gen. John B. Henderson to the Berlin Mission.

TAKE HEED, EADS!

The House Committee on Commerce has been so impressed with the argument of Capt Cowden against the jetty system that it has ordered it printed. After the publication of this argument, supported as it is by the highest engineering authority, it will be difficult for this or any other Congress to pass any Levee bill unless facts and history are disregarded.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The death of Representative Schleicher will be the more regretted in the West when it is known that he had recently informed Carter Harrison that he would favorably report from the Committee on Railways and Canals, of which he was Chairman, the bill introduced by Harrison to construct a ship-canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. This bill was based largely on the report of Gen. J. H. Wilson to the Secretary of War in 1867, showing that the Illinois & Michigan Canal can be deepened, and the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers improved so as to secure a navigable depth of seven feet of water from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Schleicher had undertaken to favorably report the bill.

POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Congressman Phillips' name stands near the top of the Speaker's list of those who are to be recognized on Monday for motions to suspend the rules, and when it is reached he will move the passage of his bill for postal savings banks. He hopes to be recognized by Tuesday, because the Committee on Ways and Means intend to bring up the Burchard bill of the same character on Thursday.

THE BERLIN MISSION A MYSTERY.

Nobody knows anything about the intentions of the President and Secretary Evarts with regard to the Berlin Mission. A member of Congress was asked to-day about it, and replied sarcastically, "Don't you know that State Department matters, or the Department of State as Mr. Evarts calls it, are seldom discussed in Cabinet. They are not important enough. We never know who is going to receive a foreign appointment until we see it in the newspapers. But Mr. Evarts always puts in his voice when a Collector of Internal Revenue, or an Indian Agent, or Postmaster is to be appointed. He waited at the White House after the Cabinet adjourned to consult with the President about the Berlin Mission, I suppose."

BUTLER SNORTS WITH WRATH.

Gen. Butler has sworn vengeance against Attorney-General Devens, and on his return to Washington, which is daily expected, he is intending to move on the Department of Justice. The trouble began when Devens wrote his letter to District-Attorneys and United States Marshals in the South, calling upon them to enforce the law forbidding interference with the free exercise of the ballot. It is said that Butler wrote to Devens at this time, stating that bulldozing was going on in Massachusetts as well as South Carolina, and asked him to write a similar letter to District-Attorneys and Marshals of Massachusetts. But the story goes that Devens saw fit to pay no attention to Butler's request, and the so-called bulldozing in Massachusetts was allowed to go on unmolested. After the election, Butler cited to the Department of Justice numerous cases in which employes and laborers were prevented by their employers from voting according to their choice, and urged that the Government proceed against them according to the Revised Statutes. Devens, it seems, also treated this second letter as one of Butler's jokes, and took no notice of it. But Butler was very indignant. Just what method he will take to revenge himself has not developed. It is suggested that he will lay the facts before the Teller Committee of the House, of which he is a member.

DEVOURING WORMS OF THE NAVY.

Robeson sat nervously in Whitthorne's committee-room this morning, drawing little pictures which he carefully crossed out, and listening to the testimony of Henry W. Gardiner, Secretary of the South-Boston Iron-Works, which profited (or till this morning has always been presumed to have profited) by the sales of condemned material belonging to the Government in exchange for work done on Government vessels. In common with others who had like bargains with Robeson and Wood, his Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, Gardiner swore to-day that this bargain was not profitable. The real question at issue is not whether the bargain was profitable, but whether it was lawful. Instances of like bargains, made by Admiral Porter and Chief-Engineer J. W. King, cited by Wood in his defense, have no weight, because they were made and executed before the act of 1872 distinctly forbade them. The only legal way in which the exchange of material for work done could be ordered is, besides other limitations, by a direct order from the Secretary of the Navy; and Gardiner testified to-day that he saw no such order in his transaction. So far no evidence has been produced in Robeson's defense to show that these sales, some of which happened subsequent to the investigation of the Navy Department by the Forty-fourth Congress, were legal; and the witnesses brought to show that these exchanges, made at the instance and request of sharp business-men, without any written contract except the letters they themselves wrote, were unprofitable to these sharp business-men, have already gravely contradicted each other. Day before yesterday Engineer Stewart testified that Gardiner was on hand when the property sold was condemned under circumstances which seemed to show he was well aware of what was to happen. To-day Gardiner, with some embarrassment, denied it. Gardiner testified today that some of the condemned property delivered in exchange for work done was delivered before the work was completed,—a transaction illegal in every respect.

MADAME ANDERSON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Madame Anderson began her 2,601ss quarter mile at 10 o'clock tonight, and everything indicates that she will complete her task to-morrow evening.

SENATORIAL.

Talk in the Hotel-Corridors at Springfield Yesterday.

Logan Draws Up His Political Will and Testament.

He Bequeathes His Chances to Be Senator, Providing There Are No Chances.

Gov. Cullom the Heir of This Munificent Piece of Unreality.

Modus Operandi Used in Bringing Doubtful Grangers Over to Logan.

Some of the Egyptian Democrats Said to Feel Like Voting for Their Old Crony.

Letters from the People Asking About This Cheeky Man Logan, Anyway.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Charley Farwell arrived at the Leland Hotel this morning, and established himself in Room 14. He seems to be prepared to stay. He is for Oglesby if he can be elected, and for himself next. Long Jones this morning claimed seventy-five votes for Logan, but these figures cause hilarity among the knowing ones of the opposition. It is well known among a certain few that a number of those upon whom he has relied will fail him in the time of trouble. Names could be given, but it is thought unwise to disclose them, for the manifest reason that they would thus be subjected to a "bulldozing" process highly disagreeable.

MORRISON,

who lives at Jacksonville, only a few hours' ride from here, went home on Friday after the adjournment of the House, returned again on Saturday evening, and spent the day here. He has not been in Logan's room since the election for Speaker occurred, and is in constant consultation with Farwell and his friends. He will say nothing further than that he is a Republican, and intends to stand by the caucus nomination, and work for the interest of the party. He is not for Logan unless party interests imperatively demand it. Speaker James intends giving Morrison an important committee, probably the Judiciary. Morrison does not expect anything, however, and does not desire any favors. He will probably go into the caucus on Tuesday night, though it has been determined by the Logan managers to adjourn the meeting until Friday night if they find, on assembling, that there is not a general attendance of Republicans.

THEY ARE BEGINNING TO HEDGE,

and are finding out that there is some danger in the shallows and shoals before them. Logan has gone so far as to name his successor in the caucus, if beaten himself. He is determined that neither Farwell nor Oglesby shall win if he is beaten, and he has, therefore, formed a secret alliance with Gov. Cullom, and will, in case of his own defeat, throw his strength and influence to secure his election to the United States Senate. Cullom really wants to be Governor two years hence, and he is well aware that, if Logan is beaten in this contest, he will carry of that prize, and he therefore desires to elect him to the Senate, to get him out of the way. Logan, on the other hand, from motives of revenge, will do all in his power to defeat those who are opposed to him, and secure an ally by throwing his influence for the man of his choice in case of his own defeat.

GOV. CULLOM

is ostensibly taking no active part in the campaign, but is calmly and patiently awaiting the result. Spies are numerous, and Cullom is secretly informed of everything that takes place. Oglesby is hopeful but not confident of success to-night. He believes his cause is just, that the heart of the people is with him, and that the right of succession belongs to him.

LYMAN TRUMBULL

is still in town, and will probably be detained here by his law business until after the Republican caucus is held. An effort has been made by the Greenbackers to induce the Democracy to unite with them and vote for Trumbull for the Senate, but such effort has not yet been crowned with success. The old Bourbons say that they must maintain party discipline and vote for none but a straight-out Democrat. There is a vast amount of dissatisfaction among Republicans here, and an amount of lying going forward that would make Annanias and Sapphira appear like truth-tellers in comparison. Logan has been roosting on the window-sill at the end of the south hall most of the day, with some doubtful member by the buttonhole, pouring into his ears the story of his wrongs, or the pathetic history of his long service in the Republican cause. In this manner it is claimed that proselytizing has been going on until he has swelled his support to eighty votes. The great stream of politics is to-day filled with driftwood, and there is nothing solid to cling to.

SOME OF THE EGYPTIANS

on the Bourbon side of the House are howling for Logan, and putting up their money on his success. Farwell has not yet opened his barrel, and the fellows waiting to be bought stand around in stupid surprise at the unaccountable delay in distributing the cash. They don't seem to know what to make of it, or to comprehend the policy which governs him in this campaign. Speaker James keeps his room and his mouth remarkably tight closed in regard to what he will do in the future as regards his vote for Senator.

THE VERY LATEST INFORMATION TO-NIGHT

is that the Oglesby men will not go into the Logan caucus Tuesday night, on the ground that it was not formally called, and that it is a mere consultation in the interests of the Big Chief, and not a caucus at all. While there is not much said, there is a latent feeling, which the experienced observer can easily detect, which leads one to the inevitable conclusion that there is mischief brewing at this very moment in the Republican camp. Senator Oglesby does not counsel a bolt, and says he is entirely opposed to it in every way. He says he is a Republican, and he does not conduct his campaign in that way. However, he has no control over the members, and they must act according to their own instincts and consciences. If a row breaks out here, as there is now a fair prospect, Logan and his managers will be responsible for it, and nobody else. A few days since

LONG JONES

was waited upon by some members of the State Central Committee here, who demanded a statement of his disbursements during the late campaign. After some parleying, Jones promised to make a statement for the satisfaction of the curious, in a few days. Time rolled on, as it most always does, but the statement was not forthcoming, and Jones has been so busily engaged in the business in hand that he has not been able to furnish the schedule called for. The opinion seems to be prevalent that some of these funds have been used to advance the personal interests of Mr. Logan in this Senatorial campaign, and until this growing suspicion is allayed there will be no peace in the breasts of the inquirers. The opinion here is that Long Jones had better show up.

THE LOGAN LITERARY BUREAU

is still actively at work, and its results now and then come to light. The plan of the Bureau is this: When a shaky Logan Republican is found, off goes a telegram from Dan Shepard to some one of the unfortunate member's constituents known to be favorable to Logan, detailing the situation, and frantically calling upon that person to rush around the neighborhood in which the doubtful member lives and instruct them to write letters to him immediately to vote for Logan, or to expect the direst consequences.

ONE POOR FELLOW

turned up this evening with thirteen of these dismal epistles in his pockets, and in a state of fatal bewilderment and inefficiency but little removed from lunacy. This kind of tactics is very effective upon those Granger members whose correspondence is limited, and who perhaps never received so many letters before in all the long course of their innocent lives. The Bureau is a very important machine in the conduct of this Senatorial contest.

WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, via PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—It is vaguely hinted, and upon pretty reliable authority, that efforts are being made to have the present United States Grand Jury now in session in this city run in the interest of John A. Logan. Some time in August last the distillery of J. D. McIntyre was seized in Pekin for alleged irregularities, said to have occurred in 1874. It is also well known that Commissioner Raum was at one time unfriendly to the Collector of that district. It has also been openly asserted by some of the Revenue Agents that the Collector of that district would not dare to make a seizure in the City of Pekin. This, however, has been demonstrated to the contrary. Since that seizure it is a well-known fact that the friends of Logan have been very busy in hunting up witnesses to go before the present Grand Jury in Springfield and give evidence that would procure an indictment against McIntyre, in hopes by so doing to spite the Collector, who is, and has been from the start, an outspoken Oglesby man, as well as his friend. A day or two since,

LOGAN AND COL. MERRIAM

met in the Leland face to face. Logan remarked, "Colonel, you are an Oglesby man, I believe." The Colonel replied: "I am in favor of Mr. Oglesby, General. I am under many obligations to him, but I do not want to be understood as being hostile to you. The friendly relations between Dick Oglesby and myself are of years' standing, and I cannot help having a preference for him in this contest." The General replied that there was a good deal of business now on hand at the Collector's office, and which was a good deal more of importance to him (Merriam) than the Senatorial question. This, of course, was said in jocular way, and, to the average listener, would mean nothing; but those who claim to know say it

CONTAINED A WORLD OF MEANING.

Among Logan's friends, who have been traveling over the country hunting witnesses to go before the Grand Jury, is the notorious H. P. Westerman, of Pekin. It has long been suspected that, in times gone by, he was upon intimate terms with Black Jack. Last week this Pekin emissary visited Chicago and had a private seance with Dan Merriam, which resulted in the latter's indorsing a draft for the former for $75, which it is supposed went to help defray his expenses from Chicago to Springfield. Revenue Agent Trumbull, who is now here, is an outspoken Logan man, although a resident of Indiana. He has already been before the Grand Jury and given his evidence in the case alluded to above. His testimony was strictly hearsay. Nothing of a documentary nature has been presented to that body as yet, and probably will not be, as the balance are

RELYING MAINLY UPON TRUMBULL.

It is further said that the Logan crowd will introduce paid witnesses, if possible, so deadly is their enmity to Oglesby and his adherents. Orders have been given by Commissioner Raum to drop everything else and push the McIntyre case. While Collector Merriam has put his foot down upon every species of fraud in this district heretofore, such an order from Raum at this late date is looked upon as a little peculiar. If there have been any frauds committed, no one will find them any quicker than Col. Merriam, or punish the offender more thoroughly. It is also said that Logan has already made

A PROMISE OF THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

to one of his benchmen, who is now shrieking himself hoarse for that individual. Other witnesses will be called before the Grand Jury this week, none of whom have any documentary evidence to offer. It is strongly suspected that, if Logan was not a candidate for the Senate, there would have been no cases to speak of for this Grand Jury to inquire into.

LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Why this terrible Senatorial struggle? Does not the average member of the Legislature know the wishes and desires of the constituents of his district? Have we sent to the Legislature men of fat, spineless, effeminate creatures, or have we representatives, men who clearly comprehend the situation and without demonstration will do their duty? If the latter, surely the "goings on" in Springfield are uncalled for.

There is probably no question but that the members will honestly endeavor to represent those who have sent them; the future of *any man* who betrays a trust or who wilfully or ignominiously ignores the wishes of his constituents is not pleasant to contemplate.

There can be no doubt in the mind of the intelligent Representative that the Republicans of this great State *demand* that Gov. Oglesby be elected to the United States Senate, or some Republican who is eminently his superior socially, morally, and intellectually. If any of our Representatives are in doubt upon this point, they should immediately avail themselves of the earliest information from home. The Republican party of this State, showing 56,000 majority in 1872, has felt the baneful effects of incompetent and unsuitable men in high places. It hardly pulled through in '76, when it was found impossible to continue John Logan in service; but it has improved and gained in strength every hour since his retirement, and will carry this State in 1880 by an old-fashioned majority, if the honest men of the party, men who, having proven themselves able, competent, and above suspicion, are not kicked out of place by time-servers and favorites of the lobby.

It will not be possible for the party in this State to join issue with the Democracy two years hence upon any platform that does not profess as high a moral standard and possess as many elements of strength as that of '76 (upon which John A. Logan was retired), and be successful. It is, therefore, the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of the rank and file of the party to stand by and encourage the Representatives now in Springfield who are endeavoring to perform a duty they owe their State, their constituents, and their party, in their effort to elect Gov. Oglesby, or some Republican who is at heart his peer, and prevent a retrograde movement in the party.

Senator Riddle and others have been frequently reported as having stated in the most positive terms that Gen. Logan was directly responsible for the loss of a Republican United States Senator two years ago. "If I cannot be elected, no other Republican will be elected by this Legislature," is given as Logan's language. These statements, made by reliable gentlemen, by our Senators and Representatives, have not and cannot be successfully denied. This being the case, every man who went to Springfield under any pledge, or implied pledge, to vote for John Logan, is absolved from any such promise, and would be overwhelmingly sustained by his party and constituents in ignoring it altogether. Senator Riddle's statement rivals the agreement made between the Committee and John Logan, and upon the faithful compliance by the Committee of their part of the agreement, Logan goes square back upon his pledge and agreement, and defeats the Republican nominee.

Senator Riddle has exhibited more pluck and nerve in making the full statement than many of his friends thought he possessed. His constituents will not forget him for stating the facts at this time, in face of the bulldozing and brass-band accompaniment which, to the disgrace of the State, receives encouragement and is deemed by some necessary for the procurement of the exalted office of United States Senator.

In view of the recent developments, John A. Logan has less claim upon the party than at any time before, and should be left on probation until Senator Davis' term expires, or in accordance with the custom of the party in most of the States, when a Senator loses his seat through his own misconduct or neglect—forever.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN.

WILL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BE UNGRATEFUL?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—If Gen. Logan succeeds in electing himself to the Senate this winter, it will be because he has industriously employed the two years since his defeat in making himself "solid" with the men who pull wires and manipulate caucuses. It is the worst quality of nonsense and misrepresentation to say that the people of Illinois wish to turn Gov. Oglesby out of his position for no better reason than to make Logan a place. Who demands such a change? When and where did the voters of Illinois say or do anything from which such a desire can be inferred? Upon the contrary, is it not apparent to every man who has his eyes open that the so-called "public sentiment" in favor of such a change has been manufactured to order at Mr. Logan's thunder-mill in the City of Chicago? Behind the scenes in the aforesaid thunder-mill have stood a few of Mr. Logan's political "supes" ringing bells, beating tin-pans, and burning lurid and sulphurous lights, to highten the stage effect; and this miserable burlesque play is denominated "public sentiment"! The truth is that the result of two years of arduous labor on the part of the crowd who carry the fortunes of Mr. Logan in their hands resembles the public opinion of a State about as much as the thwacking of the tin-swords of *Gloster* and *Richmond* upon a country stage resembles the veritable battle of Bosworth Field.

It is not to be denied that the public sentiment of the people of Illinois should be one of the main and indeed decisive factors in the decision of this question. The will of the people ought to be expressed in the Senatorial election. The fact that the representatives have not been expressly instructed by the people does not absolve the Legislature from the duty of making a choice in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people so far as that wish may be known.

It is a conceded custom in American politics—a custom which has been uniformly observed by the Republican party—to give to a faithful public officer at least one renomination. The absence of such an indorsement argues a dissatisfaction with the public conduct and record of the officer who fails to receive it. It is an indignity never inflicted *by the people* except upon reasons growing out of past conduct. This custom was strenuously urged in behalf of Mr. Logan two years ago; and so persistently did he and his friends claim the right to re-election, that by reason thereof the Republican party lost a Senator. If this custom could be pleaded in behalf of Mr. Logan two years ago, is it not even more in point in the case of Gov. Oglesby? And are not the men who chose two years ago rather to throw the Senatorship to the Independents than that Mr. Logan should fail of the accustomed ratification now estopped by their own acts from disputing the just claims of Gov. Oglesby?

The plain truth is, Mr. Editor, that the very silence of the people, and the absence of any public expression upon the Senatorial question, is a complete warrant to the Legislature in reelecting Gov. Oglesby. It is only the egotism of selfish ambition that could argue from such silence that the people demand a change. It is fair to presume if the people wish a change they would say so. The people know the custom of re-election, and it is to be supposed that, since they gave no instructions to the contrary, they expect the Legislature will re-elect Gov. Oglesby; and a failure to do so will be a clear breach of trust on the part of that body.

It follows then, unless special reasons exist, that Gov. Oglesby ought to be re-elected. Have the followers of Mr. Logan given any sufficient reason for the political assassination of Gov. Oglesby? Will they claim that Oglesby has not done his duty well? Do they pretend that Mr. Logan would do better? If length of service to the Republican party is to be considered, Mr. Logan can gain nothing by a comparison. Gov. Oglesby was doing yeoman service for the Republican party at a time when his opponent was earning the very odious appellation of "Dirty-Work Logan" as the champion of the worst iniquities of the Democratic party. Nay, more. Gov. Oglesby was teaching free-soil principles to some of the men who are now trying to undermine him at a time when their Chief was advocating a bill in the Illinois Legislature which prohibited free negroes from coming into the State under penalty of the lash!

It must be said in justice that Mr. Logan has nobly atoned for those errors; and, were he not now engaged in an ungrateful effort to overthrow a brave and generous man and a veteran Republican, it would perhaps be wrong to remember that he himself only left the Democratic party at a time when it was a scandal and disgrace to remain in that party longer, and that he never lifted voice or hand in behalf of Republican principles until those principles had already triumphed at the ballot-box.

Much has been said of the claims of Gen. Logan by reason of his record as a soldier, and no true Republican will, I am sure, seek to disparage his military fame. But shall we forget that Gov. Oglesby was also a soldier: that he was the hero of two wars; that he enlisted in the last War early, and served actively in the field until he was sent home in a dying condition by a Rebel bullet? When no longer able to do active service in the field by reason of his wound, Gov. Oglesby performed even a greater service to the Union cause. In the darkest days of the War, when faces were blanched and brave hearts quaked for the result, Gov. Oglesby came forth from his home in Decatur, still pale and emaciated, and uttered words which resounded from ocean to ocean and electrified the people of Illinois as no political address ever did before. The cause of Union and Liberty took inspiration at every word. Those who were so fortunate as to hear the speech made by Oglesby in Springfield at this conjuncture can never forget the witchery and power of his appeal in behalf of the flagging cause.

Among all the pets of the Republican party none has been favored more than Gen. Logan. The most enthusiastic of Logan's supporters can hardly say, however extravagant may be his opinion of the abilities, military or civil, of Gen. Logan, that those abilities have not been fully recognized and Gen. Logan's services amply requited by the party that has adopted him. Mr. Logan represented a constituency in Southern Illinois, at the outbreak of the War, where sentiments of disunion were predominant. Mr. Lincoln was anxious to conciliate the class and section to which Mr. Logan belonged, and to that end he took care to promote Mr. Logan as rapidly as his abilities justified. Logan was preferred and lionized far above the ninety-and-nine of equal ability who went not astray. That Logan was a good fighter there is no doubt. That he was a great General, his record does not prove. He was never thrown upon his own resources as a commander. Gen. Sherman has said enough in his memoirs to show that he was regarded by that really great General as more a politician than a soldier. He had been but a short time in the service when he sported the straps of a Major General, and ere the close of the War he was given a corps. Whatever were his military talents, those talents were fully recognized and rewarded.

As soon as Gen. Logan came home Mr. S. W. Moulton was relieved from the place of Congressman-at-Large, which he had filled ably, for the sole purpose of giving Gen. Logan a place. Since then he has been continuously in office until his defeat two years ago. Although his record in the Senate was not unexceptionable, the Republicans conceded his right to their support. Gov. Oglesby himself assisted him. Gen. Logan is now ungrateful enough to attempt to undermine a man whom he is bound by all the laws of friendship and political fair-dealing to support. Will the Republican members of the Legislature be guilty of the base ingratitude of assisting Gen. Logan to accomplish this scheme? Why should Gen. Logan receive such an invidious preference over Gov. Oglesby? What great measure has he ever originated or successfully championed that entitles him to walk into office over the political corpse of a fallen statesman and hero? The truth is, Gen. Logan has been not a leader, but a follower, of public opinion. Upon every important question, from Slavery in the Territories down to Civil-Service reform and specie resumption, Gen. Logan has walked far in the rear of the leaders of Republican sentiment. The small politicians who now dare to assassinate Gov. Oglesby merely that they may inherit his political mantle will find, not only that his mantle is much too large for their use, but that a deed so wanton and ungrateful will not pass unrebuked by a constituency who have so often and so cheerfully honored the brave man they would disgrace.

VOX POPULI.

A VETERAN'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—To show the animus of the *Inter-Ocean* in the Senatorial fight, I a few days ago addressed a communication to the editor of the aforesaid sheet, giving, in respectful terms, my estimate of John A. Logan as a public man, and my reasons for preferring Senator Oglesby as his own successor in the United States Senate. The *Inter-Ocean* crowd could not endure the thought of an old soldier and a life-long Republican opposing John A. Logan for the Senate, and for this reason only crowded me out of its columns.

VETERAN.

CRIME.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—For some time Robert H. Murphy, a Grand River avenue grocer, has been aware that his store was being entered every few nights and robbed. This evening he took up a position in the store, determined, if possible, to catch the depredators. He had been lying in wait but a short time before he heard the rear door opened by means of a false key. Before secreting himself Murphy had turned down the gas, leaving the store in total darkness. The intruder struck a match, with which he lighted a dark lantern. He then went behind a counter, filled a bag with a lot of canned goods, and started toward the door. At this juncture Murphy sprang from concealment and grappled with the burglar. The latter proved a powerful man. Although surprised by the sudden onslaught, he quickly recovered his presence of mind and showed fight. For a few seconds the men struggled desperately in the darkness, traversing nearly the entire length of the store, and returning, without either party getting the advantage of the other. Finally, Murphy picked up an iron wedge used for opening barrels, with which he commenced pounding his antagonist's head. Twice he felled him to the floor, and each time the fellow regained his feet and assailed the grocer. Suddenly the desperado grabbed Murphy by the throat, and, seizing him with a terrible grip, choked him insensible and left the store. An hour later a man giving the name of James Ellis came into the Woodbridge Street Police Station and reported that he had been waylaid by a party of men and badly beaten. It was found his head was cut in a shocking manner, fracturing the skull. A physician was summoned, and the wounds dressed. About this time Murphy, having regained consciousness, came into the station-house and identified Ellis as the burglar with whom he had struggled. The latter admitted that he was the man, and said the fear that he would die unless his wounds were dressed had prompted him to come to the station-house. Ellis was placed under arrest and sent to the hospital. It is not believed he will recover.

FOUL OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKSVILLE, O., Jan. 12.—T. C. Bigelow, of this place, was arrested last Friday for raping Anna Schooley, an orphan girl 17 years old, who had been for some time making her home with him. He was tried before Justice Thurston last night, and bound over to court in the sum of $2,000, which he was unable to furnish. He was this evening taken to Defiance and lodged in jail there. Bigelow is a man of family, and has a bad reputation. At the preliminary trial before the Justice there was great excitement and loud cries to lynch him.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—There was an attempt at jail delivery here to-day. One of the prisoners, under sentence to three years in Joliet for highway robbery, succeeded in making a hole in the wall large enough to get his head through, when he was discovered. Deputy-Sheriff Gill caught sight of him from the outside of the building, and fired at him. The ball took effect in his hand.

BAD MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—To-day an officer passed through Omaha, en route for Laramie, having in charge a prisoner named John Vassar, arrested at Maquoketa, Ia. He is said to have killed three men during a brief career of lawlessness on the Western frontier, and has had more or less connection with train-robbers and road-agents. He was arrested at the instance of the Union Pacific Company.

A BRUTAL BLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 12.—Saturday evening, a wood-sawyer named Elijah Bevans struck a drunken man named Hawkins over the head with a heavy stick of stovewood, crushing in his forehead and producing a frightful wound, from which the man may not recover. The affair created much excitement. Bevans is in jail.

A MURDERER CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 12.—McFadden, the man who killed Scott at Marcelline, in this county, on Christmas eve, was captured yesterday in Southern Missouri, and is now lodged in jail in this city.

$8,600.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—To escape investigation of his accounts by the Mayor, Francis Bennett, Treasurer of this city, confesses a defalcation of $8,600. Bennett held office many years, and has long been a leading citizen.

RESPITED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—A further respite has been granted in the case of Alexander B. Sayre, wife-murderer, whose execution was fixed for Thursday next.

CANADA.

Diphtheria—Newfoundland—A Middle-Age Editorial—Waterloo & Acton Railway—Lieut.-Gov. Letellier—Sons of Temperance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 12.—The authorities at Ottawa have decided to commute the sentence of Mrs. Ward to seven years in the Penitentiary. In the case of Dowd, they refuse to interfere with the decision of the Court, and the unfortunate man will be hanged Tuesday, according to the sentence. Final preparations for the execution will be made to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The City of Hull is greatly alarmed over the diphtheria epidemic which prevails there. People are fleeing from the place, and all the public schools are closed. In that city and district sixty-five deaths have already taken place from the disease.

The denial of the Hon. F. Winton, of Newfoundland, that the Island is about to enter the Confederation, is viewed here as only the utterance of an individual and an opponent of Confederation. There is no doubt in the minds of many well-informed politicians that informal negotiations have been entered into between the leaders of the Conservative party and the Hon. Mr. Shea, Premier of Newfoundland; and it is further believed that the latter gentleman is not adverse to the proposition should the inducement be satisfactory.

The appointment of Lieut. Henry Fortescue, of the Seventeenth or Duke of Cambridge Lancers, as an additional Aide-de-Camp to Sir Selby Smyth, commanding the Canada militia, causes much dissatisfaction among Canadian militia-officers, who claim that there are many Canadians who could creditably have filled the position.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Three Rivers to the *Witness* states that the indignation of all citizens, of every shade of politics, is openly expressed at an editorial which appeared in *Le Journal des Trois Rivieres*—the organ of the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese—on the death of the late P. Tremblay, ex-M.-P., a Liberal politician and editor of *Le Clareur*, of Quebec. It is pronounced as being utterly disgusting, wanting in feeling, and what might have appeared in some Ultramontane journal during the Middle Ages, but not in the Nineteenth Century.

A young lady who has for some time been in the Convent of Marie, Hochelaga, recently left the institution by special permission of his Holiness the Pope. For some time she had been desirous of quitting convent-life, and during the reign of Pope Pius IX. made application to leave. It was, however, not granted until recently.

The Governor-General has been invited to attend the grand masquerade at the Victoria Skating-Rink; and the Montreal and McGill University Snowshoe Clubs intend getting up a torchlight procession should he accept. The two clubs muster 700 members.

The railway connecting Waterloo, on the Southeastern Railway, and Acton, on the Grand Trunk, was completed before the 1st of January, and the event was fittingly celebrated the other day, when Judge Foster drove the last spike in the road. The contractors have already opened the railway for traffic, and the line is now clear from Acton to Sutton Junction. This road forms a connection with the Savel & Acton Railway at Acton, by which a direct through line from Savel to Boston or New York is established.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Jan. 12.—It is now stated on the best authority that the Dominion Government have decided to leave well enough alone in the matter of the attempted disturbance of the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Parties aggrieved will not, by this decision, forfeit the privilege of appeal to England, but it is scarcely likely they will carry the matter so far. *Le Canadien*, the leading French Conservative paper here, in a rabid editorial, a short time ago, threatened an agitation for the recall of Lord Lorne if he did not dismiss Lieutenant-Governor Letellier; and, failing in this, it was hinted that the Star-Spangled Banner would float over the bastions of the Promontory of Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Cool Burgess, the well-known negro-delineator, advertises that he will not be responsible for his wife's debts.

W. A. Meredith, Member for London, has been chosen leader of the Opposition in the Local Legislature, in place of the Hon. M. C. Cameron, elevated to the Bench.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 12.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance is in session at Moncton. The Grand Worthy Patriarch's report was full of hope and encouragement. The cider question is under discussion, and will occupy the Grand Division for some time. It will probably decide that cider-drinking in any form is a violation of the Constitution.

CASUALTIES.

RIVER NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Capt. T. G. Ryman received a telegram this morning announcing a total loss of the steamer E. B. Stahlman at Catawa, 160 miles from Nashville, where she was tied up about two weeks. She was on her way to Evansville, and was tied up on account of ice. Her cargo was small. She was valued at $12,000, and owned by Capt. T. G. Ryman, George Throop, and John Throop. She was built at Jeffersonville, Ind., and had been running two years. The Cumberland River is rising rapidly. Grave fears of a disastrous freshet are entertained.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The wharf was visited by thousands of people to-day in expectancy of a break up. Tow boats have broken ice along the river front, and the steamers of the mail line have taken refuge in the mouth of the Licking River. The ice is expected to move before morning. At Portsmouth the ice moved yesterday, smashing five coal barges and sweeping away some fifteen others. At Rowville the break-up occurred at 3 p. m., sinking or tearing loose 15 barges, damaging the wharf-boat somewhat. At 4 o'clock the ice gorged again below Millsville, and at last accounts was still fast. A rise of twenty feet is reported in the Kentucky River, which it is thought will clear out the Ohio below the mouth of the former stream.

DAVENPORT ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 12.—The young man who didn't know it was loaded turned up in this city to-day. His name is Frank McManus, the 18-year-old son of John McManus, a well-known grocer on Harrison street. He had been out practicing with his revolver yesterday, and thought he had emptied all the chambers. This morning he brought out the pistol in a room where his brothers and sisters were seated, and pointing it at his 15-year-old sister, Mary, turned up the hammer and pulled the trigger. The only cartridge left in the weapon struck the girl in the centre of the forehead, inflicting a wound from which she died in twenty minutes. The little girl of Conrad Redish, of Malone, while her parents were absent from the house, sat down upon a hot stove, and her clothes catching fire she was burned to death.

SHIPWRECK.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—A cablegram to-day reports the total loss of the bark Gunhilda, of New Glasgow, with all hands, on the Bordeaux bar. She was on a voyage from Baltimore for Bordeaux, grain-laden.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—The tenement house and beer saloon of John Odendorfer, of Jamaica Plain District, burned last night. Mrs. Odendorfer and son, 10 years of age, perished in the flames.

MORTUARY.

CONGRESSMAN HARTRIDGE.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—The funeral of Congressman Hartridge took place to-day. The remains were taken from the Council Chamber, where they had lain in state during the night, under escort of the Chatham Artillery, of which the deceased was an officer during the late War, to Christ Church, where the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read. After the funeral, the cortege, escorted by United States troops and white and colored military, proceeded to Laurel Grove Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Immense crowds thronged the line of march, and the funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city.

COMMODORE GUEST.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 12.—Commodore John Guest, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, died to-day. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia Tuesday, and the funeral will take place Thursday.

ST. LOUIS GAS TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Special Committee appointed some time ago by the Municipal Assembly to confer with a similar committee of the St. Louis Gaslight Company, with a view to ascertain whether a compromise of the litigation existing between the city and the Gas Company can be made, met this afternoon, and the Gas Company submitted a proposition in effect that it would release the city of all unpaid claims for gas, amounting to about $826,000, sell gas to consumers at $2.25 per 1,000 feet, with usual discount for prompt payment of bills, pay the costs of suit and counsel fees, and release the city from all damages because of said suit, the city to secure a decree of the Supreme Court, where the suit is now pending, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court, and to turn over to the Gaslight Company all the works, records, and property of all kinds, now held by the city, and to execute a full discharge of the claims of the city against the Gas Company to date on account of said litigation or property. The proposition was received by the Committee, and will be considered by them, and probably a report be made to the Municipal Assembly giving their views of it.

CUNNINGHAM'S WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Cunningham whisky case, which was set for to-morrow, has been indefinitely postponed again. The defense is not ready to go on with the case, giving as an excuse that some of the witnesses are not ready. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the case will ever come up again. It is rumored, upon pretty good authority, that the case has been settled, or is in course of settlement.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 12.—Three marriages of note occurred here last Friday, as follows: Lewis Ward and Mary L. Russell, by the Rev. Bankstown; Wilson Clark and Antza Belsebus, by the Rev. Sargent; and Samuel Rezion and Martha F. Cartwright, by the Rev. Giffin, all of this city and county.

Where the Missing Men Go To.

Norristown Herald.

A New York exchange tells "How Men Suddenly Disappear from Our Streets." We haven't read the article, but we suppose they suddenly dart up an alley in order to enter the saloon from the rear. We have seen scores of men suddenly disappear from the streets in the same manner.

masquerade at the Victoria
d the Montreal and McGill
oe Clubs intend getting up
ssion should he accept. The
700 members.
nnecting Waterloo, on the
way, and Acton, on the Grand
eted before the 1st of Janu-
was fittingly celebrated the
Judge Foster drove the last
The contractors have al-
ailway for traffic, and the line
Acton to Sutton Junction,
connection with the Savel &
t Acton, by which a direct
Savel to Boston or New York

spatch to The Tribune.
—It is now stated on the best
Dominion Government have
ell enough alone in the mat-
d disturbance of the position
t-Governor of the Province.
will not, by this decision, for-
f appeal to England, but it
hey will carry the matter so
the leading French Conserva-
in a rabid editorial, a short
ned an agitation for the recall
e did not dismiss Lieutenant-
; and, failing in this, it was
Star-Spangled Banner would
stions of the Promontory of

spatch to The Tribune.
2.—Cool Burgess, the well-
eator, advertises that he will
for his wife's debts.
, Member for London, has
of the Opposition in the
in place of the Hon. M. C.
to the Bench.

to The Tribune.
2.—The Grand Division
e is in session at Mone-
Patriarch's report was
ragement. The cider
sion, and will occupy
some time. It will
at cider-drinking in any form
e Constitution.

UALTIES.

NEWS.

to The Tribune.
, Jan. 12.—Capt. T. G. Ry
egram this morning announc-
the steamer E. B. Stahlman
es from Nashville, where she
weeks. She was on her
was tied up on account
small. She was valued
by Capt. T. G. Ryman,
John Throop. She was
Ind., and had been run-
The Cumberland River is ris-
fears of a disastrous freshet

The wharf was visited
to-day in expectancy of
have broken ice along
steamers of the mail
in the mouth of the
is expected to move be-
Portsmouth the ice moved
hing five coal barges and
some fifteen others. At
up occurred at 3
ing loose 15 barges,
at somewhat. At 4
again below Millsville,
s was still fast. A rise of
in the Kentucky River,
lear out the Ohio below
stream.

ORT ACCIDENTS.

spatch to The Tribune.
, Jan. 12.—The young man
t was loaded turned up in
name is Frank McManus,
ohn McManus, a well-
n street. He had been
revolver yesterday, and
ptied all the chambers. This
ght out the pistol in a room
and sisters were seated, and
6-year-old sister, Mary, turn-
pulled the trigger. The
the weapon struck the
e forehead, inflicting a
e died in twenty minutes.
Conrad Redish, of Malcom,
absent from the house,
tove, and her clothes
as burned to death.

IPWRECK.

12.—A cablegram to-day re-
ss of the bark Gunhilda, of
all hands, on the Bordeaux
voyage from Baltimore for
den.

D TO DEATH.

Jan. 12.—The tenement house
of John Odendorfer, of Ja-
ict, burned last night. Mrs.
, 10 years of age, perished

RTUARY.

HARTRIDGE.

—The funeral of Con-
place to-day. The re-
the Council Chamber,
in state during the night,
Chatham Artillery, of
an officer during the
h, where the funeral
al Church were read.
, the cortege, escorted by
s and white and colored mil-
o Laurel Grove Cemetery,
s were interred. Immense
the line of march, and the
was the largest ever wit-

ODORE GUEST.

Jan. 12.—Commodore John
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S GAS TROUBLES.

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THE RENO INQUIRY.

The Investigation into the Conduct of Maj. M. A. Reno.

Accused of Cowardice at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

A Resume of the Causes Leading to the Disastrous Custer Massacre.

Gen. Terry's March---Custer's Reconnoissance---The Fatal Engagement.

Reno's Charge and Subsequent Retreat—Could He Have Saved Custer?

On the 25th of June, 1876, the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A., met and gave battle to a large body of Sioux Indians at a point on the left bank of the Little Big Horn River, Dakota. Although nearly three years have elapsed since that memorable day, the one paramount result of that engagement is still fresh in the minds of the people of this nation,—the complete annihilation of five companies of troops, together with the commander of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. George A. Custer.

To-day a Court of Inquiry, composed of army officers, assembles in this city to investigate certain charges which have from time to time been made against Maj. Marcus A. Reno, a Major of the Seventh Cavalry, a participant in the Little Big Horn fight, as commanding officer of a detachment of three companies, and at present under sentence of suspension of pay for alleged improprieties towards the wife of a brother officer. It having been charged in the public press and elsewhere that Maj. Reno, at the time of the deplorable engagement with the Sioux under Sitting Bull, was

GUILTY OF COWARDICE,

in that he retreated from the presence of the enemy, neglected to go to Custer's aid, and thereby was largely instrumental in bringing disaster upon his comrades, that gentleman, smarting under the imputations, which he holds are gross libels upon his character as an officer and man, succeeded, a few months ago, in securing an order from the Department at Washington for an opening of the case, that he might be permitted to set forth more fully than has ever before been done the exact part which he took in that fight, together with all the attendant circumstances which governed his movements that day.

The Board which is to hear evidence in this case will hold its sessions at the Palmer House. It will be composed of the following officers: Col. John H. King, Ninth Cavalry; Col. Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry; and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royall, Third Cavalry. First Lieut. Jesse M. Lee, Adjutant of the Ninth Infantry, will act as Recorder.

Several officers of the Seventh Regiment who participated in the Custer fight are already in the city, and others are en route. They will be called as witnesses to relate what they know of that engagement, and whether Reno displayed cowardice. The inquiry will no doubt be thorough and lengthy.

WHAT LED TO THE FIGHT.

While the fact that Custer and a portion of his regiment were on that memorable day cut down to the last man, may stand out clearly in the minds of the general public, the events which led to the engagement have, beyond doubt, been lost sight of to a certain degree. There could be no more opportune moment than the present in which to glance once again over the story of that march and the final battle.

Events had so shaped themselves in the spring of 1876 that a general Indian war was anticipated. The Sioux, becoming restless, had at last left the Agencies, and united in large force in the vicinity of the Big Horn Mountains. Gen. Crook was detailed to operate with troops north and west from Fort Laramie, while Gen. Terry was sent from the north, it being expected that two bodies of soldiery moving towards each other would finally be able to so corral the redskins as to make it impossible for them to escape, and they would therefore be punished into subjection. Gen. Terry was to act with the forces under Gen. Gibbon, who was then in Montana. Gen. Crook had driven the Indians from the Big Horn Mountains after severe resistance on their part, and at the same time Gen. Terry was advancing from Fort Abraham Lincoln, where the Seventh Cavalry had been in winter quarters. The departure from Fort Lincoln occurred on the 12th of May, 1876, Gen. Terry having under his command twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and two companies of infantry. The march across the country was made over Stanley's trails. On the 8th of June the command reached Powder River, twenty-five miles above its mouth. On the following day Gen. Terry, taking two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, went to the confluence of Powder River with the Yellowstone, where was a steamboat which acted as a transport for troops. Two days afterwards he returned and ordered Maj. Reno, with six companies of the Seventh, to make a reconnaissance up Powder River a certain distance; and then, if he should not find any Indian signs, to cross to Tongue River, which there runs parallel with Powder River. It might be mentioned here that the exact whereabouts of the savages was not known, although it was pretty certain that they were somewhere in that neighborhood, and working to get through to the north or northwest, by reason of the pressure in their rear brought to bear by the force of Gen. Crook. Maj. Reno was instructed to take twelve days' rations on a pack train of mules. When he had departed, the remainder of Gen. Terry's column broke camp and moved down Powder River to the point where it empties into the Yellowstone. On the 12th of June, Lieut.-Col. Custer, with six companies of the Seventh Cavalry and a pack-train, left Powder River and marched up the south bank of the Yellowstone to Tongue River, Gen Terry and staff meanwhile proceeding to that point by steamer. The two companies of infantry referred to as having left Fort Lincoln with Gen. Terry were left at the mouth of Powder River to guard supplies, that point having been designated a supply-camp. The march of Custer to Tongue River covered two days, and he there went into camp to await the arrival of Maj. Reno from his reconnoitering expedition. On the following day Gen. Terry arrived, and two days' later Maj. Reno came into camp, and reported that he crossed to the Rosebud Creek, where he had found an extensive Indian trail. This trail was twenty miles above the mouth of the creek, and in his opinion it was at least ten days old.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF THE COMMAND

was made on the 17th of June, a march being made to the mouth of the Rosebud, on the south side of the Yellowstone. The route traversed was one of the worst in that region, and two days were consumed en route. At the mouth of the Rosebud the command went into camp. The steamboat was found awaiting their arrival. On that day Gen. Gibbon's command was seen marching down the north bank of the Yellowstone. This command consisted of four companies of the Second Cavalry, under command of Maj. Brisbin, and six companies of the Seventh Infantry.

Gen. Terry, of course, felt that the enemy could not be far away. It was certain that they had not crossed the Yellowstone, and consequently there was hope of meeting and giving them battle at an early day. Having sufficient force at hand, he was morally certain he could cope with the recalcitrant reds who had given the army so much trouble.

On the 21st of June a council of war was ordered on board the steamboat. There were present Gens. Terry and Gibbon, Lieut.-Col. Custer, and Maj. Brisbin. The result was that an advance was determined upon at once. At noon on the 22d of June, Col. Custer ordered the entire Seventh Regiment to move. Each man was supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition. A pack-train of mules with twelve days' rations accompanied the troops. Passing in review before Gen. Terry, the march up the Rosebud was begun,—the fatal march which brought so great disaster upon one of the finest regiments in the service. A distance of twelve miles was traveled, when camp was made. That evening Col. Custer informed his officers, in his tent, that he had been ordered by Gen. Terry to march *about twenty-five miles per day*. He thought it wise to have no more trumpet calls, as there was no telling how close they might be at any moment upon the savages. On the following day, having left camp at 4:30 a. m., the regiment marched thirty-seven miles, following for a long distance a large Indian trail. It was the opinion of the officers that the savages, judging from the signs, must number at least several thousand. On this day a halt of three hours only was made.

On the 24th the regiment moved on, and a few miles from their camp came upon a spot where a "sun dance" had been held by Indians. There they found two white men's scalps, supposed to have been taken from soldiers of Gen. Gibbon's command who had been killed a few days previous while in camp on the Rosebud. Here Custer called together his officers and informed them once more that they were beyond doubt close up on the savages, judging from the fresh evidences at hand. A short halt was made at noon, and the journey again resumed, and when, at 8 p. m., or sundown, camp was made, the regiment had traveled thirty-nine miles. They were now eighty-eight miles from the point of departure.

Three hours only were given the regiment to rest and take coffee. At 11 p. m. an advance was ordered, and the march, already wearisome to man and beast, again taken up. The night was very dark, and it was almost impossible for the companies to take their proper place in line. What added greatly to the demoralized condition of the command was the report which came up to the effect that the pack-train was far behind, and that it was impossible for Capt. Keogh, who commanded three companies of the rear guard, to keep it in any kind of shape. The mules were constantly falling over rocks, the packs slipping off, and it was thought at one time that they would have to be abandoned. Custer sent word to Keogh to close up, but the latter returned word that it was impossible to do so as long as the command was moving so rapidly. It was found necessary late at night to halt two hours to enable the train to come up. It was daylight when the march was resumed. The trail then had left the Valley of the Rosebud, and ran due west over the "divide" separating the Rosebud from the Little Big Horn River. Before crossing this "divide" a halt was ordered on the east side to again wait for the train.

It was while this halt was made that Lieut. Charles Varnum, who had been in advance with Indian (Ree) scouts, came in and reported that he had discovered the Indian camp. At once Col. Custer and his brother, Capt. Tom Custer, Charles Reynolds, a white scout, and a few Indians, with Buier, a Sioux half-breed interpreter, went out to a point some distance beyond where the troops were halting for the purpose of making a reconnaisance. They secured an elevated position, and, as is related by one who was there, could see distinctly the smoke arising from the tepees of an immense Indian village. They could also see the tepees, says the same authority. While the remainder of the command were awaiting Custer's return, Capt. Keogh came up with his train, and reported that Indians had been seen in his rear, by soldiers who had gone back to secure provisions which it had been found necessary to leave at a certain point. To the officers this was conclusive evidence that the progress of the troops had been watched, and that the Indians had measured the strength of their opponents most carefully.

It was not long before Custer assembled his officers and informed them that *he had seen the location of the Indian* village, and that, while Reynolds had said he could see the tepees, he (Custer) had not been able to do so, as his glass was not strong enough. Custer said he had seen some Indians, was certain his troops were watched, and that no surprise could be given the savages. He intended to attack them at all events, and trusted his officers would do all they could to co-operate with him. "That company commander," said he, "who will have his troops ready first will have the honor of heading the column."

THE FIRST COMPANY READY

was that belonging to Capt. F. W. Benteen. He took the lead, and the regiment moved forward. They had marched perhaps six miles, when they were again halted, as they were going down the western slope of the "divide," and approaching the Little Big Horn. They could now distinctly see the location of the Indian village. It was here that Col. Custer did a thing for which he has been most severely criticised by army officers. He divided his regiment into three separate commands. The first, under Capt. Benteen, consisted of Companies H, D, and K; the second, M, A, and G, were given to Maj. Reno; the third, E, I, F, L, and C, were reserved for Col. Custer; while Company B (Capt. McDougall) were left to guard and bring up the pack-train. Capt. Benteen was instructed to take the left, with orders to "sweep everything in his way." Maj. Reno was placed in the centre. Col. Custer took the right of the river they were then on. Lieut. Varnum had command of the Ree Indian scouts, and was placed in front of, and attached to, Reno's detachment. Before the advance was made, the half-breed Sioux interpreter spoke to Custer, saying that he would find down there enough Indians for ten times the force he (Custer) had, and that if they ever went into that village few only would come out alive.

The entire regiment then advanced, and, after marching three miles, the centre (Maj. Reno) was ordered by Custer to trot six or seven miles. During that time the Indian scouts began to fall back, and nothing could be done to keep them together. The Little Big Horn was reached, and forded at a trot.

Up to this time, since the breaking of camp the previous morning, the regiment had *marched seventy-five miles* without regular rest or feed to men or animals. All were exhausted.

Leaving the river, Reno entered a belt of woods skirting the bed of a dry creek, and, emerging from this, he brought his command into line of battle, A company forming the centre. A gallop was ordered and continued for fully two miles, when the Indians began raising such a cloud of dust, evidently to hide their numbers, that a halt was made when within carbine length of them. The troops were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, the right of the line resting on the thickly-wooded dry creek. A moment later the Indians opened fire. "In less than a quarter of an hour," says a participant, "we were surrounded by thousands of savages, all better armed than we were, and numbering at least fifteen to our one. The horses were ordered into the shelter skirting the dry creek, on our right. Soon the whole line was forced to the creek-bed. The shape of this creek at that point was like a horse-shoe. By this time the Indians were all around us, but they could not harm us much."

Capt. Benteen, it will be remembered, had been ordered to the left, and, therefore, was not within reach of Reno at the time he was making this stand. It was thought he might come up at any moment, however, as he had probably failed to feel the savages from his position. It was wondered what had become of Custer, who had swept off to the right. One participant with Reno writes that he "looked to the right to see whether Custer with his five companies was anywhere near, or coming to our aid; when for an instant I perceived him and two others on the top of the highest bluff, swinging his white hat and cheering us. For a moment I thought he was coming to us; but he soon disappeared, and that was the last time I saw Custer. At the time I saw him he was dismounted." Meantime, the Indians were

CLOSING UP ALL AROUND RENO,

and shortly afterwards the order was given to withdraw from the creek-bed and make a stand on the summit of a bluff, now called Reno's Hill, east and across the Little Big Horn River, and on the same side where Custer was operating. As Reno withdrew, or retreated, the savages followed on all sides, but had not gone far when they halted, pointing up the river to where the ford had been made. They now saw another body of troops approaching, and hesitated to pursue Reno. That delay enabled Reno to reach the hill, where he was soon joined by Benteen, and there the two commands lay all that day and night.

After Reno's withdrawal, and Benteen's appearance, the greater portion of the Indians withdrew, leaving a few hundred only to watch and harass Reno. The body which left swept off towards the village, and not long afterwards heavy firing was heard. This continued an hour, perhaps, when suddenly it ceased, and once more the Indians, or a large portion of them, returned to Reno's position, where heavy firing was kept up throughout the 25th and all that night and a portion of the following day. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th that the Indians withdrew.

On the morning of the 27th of June it was thought that another attack was about to be made, as a great cloud of dust was perceived on what had been the north side of the Indian village. Everything was made ready by Maj. Reno, but it was soon ascertained that the dust was occasioned by the movement of the troops under Gen. Terry, who was marching to join Custer. It should be borne in mind that the original intention was that Custer should start in advance of Terry, who waited at the mouth of the Rosebud to get Gibbon's troops over and in shape for march. Then he and Gibbon would move on, and Custer having been directed to march twenty-five miles a day, it was thought he would not be so far in advance but that a junction could be formed before the savages should be struck. Custer at the same time had been ordered to not give battle until he was sure of his support.

Up to this time (the 27th) nothing had been heard of Custer, and Reno and his officers were becoming very anxious as to his whereabouts. Just before Terry and Gibbon reached Reno's position, Lieut. Bradley, of the Seventh Infantry (killed a year later at Big Hole by Nez Perces), in charge of Gibbon's Crow scouts, reached Reno and reported that in his march he had accidentally come upon the field where Custer's command had battled with the Indians. He had

COUNTED 212 DEAD BODIES.

Gens. Terry and Gibbon then came up, and the report was made to them. Col. Benteen accompanied Lieut. Bradley to the spot, and the horrible news of the massacre was confirmed. Custer, his brave soldiers and officers, were found slaughtered to the last man, and shockingly mutilated. The following day the Seventh Cavalry buried their dead comrades on the field of battle. On the 29th of June the entire command, under Gen. Terry, descended the Little Big Horn to its mouth, twenty-five miles up the Big Horn River. The troops marched down the latter river to the Yellowstone, crossed to the north bank, and went into camp. The steamboat, with the wounded, proceeded to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

In his report to the General of the Army, Gen. Terry said:

Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, and fought on foot until finally, completely overwhelmed by numbers, he was compelled to mount and recross the river, and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he recrossed, Capt. Benteen, who, with three companies, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by Gen. Custer to return, came to the river, and, rightly concluding that it was useless for his force to renew the fight in the valley, joined Reno on the bluffs. Capt. McDougall, with his company, was, at first, some distance in the rear with a train of pack-mules; he also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry,—ground from which there was no escape. Of the movements of Gen. Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no officer or soldier who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles; then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completing a circle, and closes. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men, and the bodies of his horses, some of them strewn along the path; others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers.

RENO'S REPORT.

In his report to Gen. Terry, Maj. Reno said:

I assumed command of the companies assigned to me, and without any definite orders moved forward with the rest of the column, and well to its left. I saw Benteen moving further to the left, and as they passed he told me he had orders to move well to the left, and sweep everything before him. I did not see him again until about 2:30 p. m. The command moved down the creek toward the Little Big Horn Valley; Custer, with five companies, on the right bank; myself and three companies on the left bank, and Benteen further to the left and out of sight.

As we approached a deserted village, and in which was standing one tepee, about 11 a. m., Custer motioned me to cross to him, which I did, and moved nearer to his column, until about 12:30 a. m., when Lieut. Cooke, Adjutant, came to me, and said the village was only two miles ahead, and running away, "to move forward at as rapid gait as I thought prudent, and to charge afterward, and that the whole outfit would support me." I think those were his exact words. I at once took a fast trot and moved down about two miles, when I came to a ford of the river. I crossed immediately and halted about ten minutes, or less, to gather the battalion, sending word to Custer that I had everything in front of me, and that they were strong. I deployed, and with the Ree scouts on my left charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about two miles and a half. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as they certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Custer or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms, and from all directions.

I saw I must defend myself and give up the attack, mounted. This I did; taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses, I dismounted and fought them on foot, making headway through the wood. I soon found myself in the near vicinity of the village; saw that I was fighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the wood, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I accomplished this by mounting and charging the Indians between me and the bluffs on the opposite side of the river. In this charge, First Lieut. Donald McIntosh, Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, and Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolf were killed. I succeeded in reaching the top of the bluffs, with a loss of three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed and seven wounded.

Still hearing nothing from Custer, and with this reinforcement, I moved down the river in the direction of the village, keeping on the bluffs. We had heard firing in that direction and knew it could only be Custer. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff, and seeing and hearing nothing, sent Capt. Weir with his company to open communication with the other command. He soon sent back word by Lieut. Hare that he could go no further, and that the Indians were getting around him. At this time he was keeping up a heavy fire from the skirmish-line. I at once turned everything back to the first position I had taken on the bluffs, and which seemed to me the best. I dismounted the men, had the horses and the mules of the pack-train driven together in a depression, put the men on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly done so when I was furiously attacked. This was about 6 p. m. We held our ground, with the loss of eighteen enlisted men killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased, about 9 p. m. As I knew by this time their overwhelming numbers, and had given up any hope of support from the portion of the regiment with Custer, I had the men dig rifle-pits, barricaded with dead horses and mules and boxes of hard bread the opening of the depression toward the Indians in which the animals were herded, and made every exertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day. All this night the men were busy, and the Indians holding a scalp-dance underneath us, in the bottom, and in our hearing. On the morning of the 26th, I felt confident that I could hold my own, and was ready as far as I could be, when at daylight, about 2:30 a. m., I heard the crack of two rifles. This was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equaled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbine, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck.

We could see, as the daylight brightened, countless hordes of them passing up the valley from out the village and scampering over the high points toward the places designated for them by their Chiefs, and which entirely surrounded our position. They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting all the Sioux Nation, and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half-breeds, and squawmen between the Missouri and the Arkansas east of the Rocky Mountains, and they must have numbered at least 2,500 warriors. . . .

About 2 p. m. the grass in the bottom was set on fire and followed up by Indians who encouraged its burning, and it was evident to me that it was done for a purpose, and which purpose I discovered later on to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees. It was between 6 and 7 p. m. when the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them as they filed away in the direction of the Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost perfect military order. The length of the column was fully equal to that of a large division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, as I have seen it on its march. . . .

After following over his trail it was evident to me that Custer intended to support me by moving farther down the stream and attacking the village in flank; that he found the distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows he moved rapidly, that they were ready for him; that Companies C and I, and perhaps part of Company E, crossed to the village, or attempted it at the charge, and were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves, but were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods in which I fought advanced on the village, that its destruction was certain, but Gen. Custer was fully confident they were running or he would not have turned from me.

GEN. SHERMAN

said in his report: "It amounted to a demonstration that the campaign had been planned on wrong premises; that the troops were dealing with not only the hostiles, estimated at from 500 to 800, but with the available part of the Agency Indians who had gone out to help their friends in a fight, which was sure to result from preparations they themselves had witnessed."

Gen. Sheridan says: "Gen. Terry, now pretty well informed of the locality of the Indians, directed Lieut.-Col. George A. Custer to move with the Seventh Cavalry up the Rosebud until he struck the trail discovered by Maj. Reno, with instructions that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn, but that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force farther south, to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of Tulloch's Creek as he passed it, and send word to Gen. Terry of what he found there. . . . The attack of Gen. Custer proved disastrous, resulting in the destruction of himself, twelve officers, and five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, and in a heavy loss in killed and wounded to the detachment commanded by Maj. Reno, whose command of three companies was saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of Maj. Benteen with four companies, and by intrenching its position on an eminence on the east bank of the river. His position at this point was soon completely enveloped by the Indians, who kept up a constant fire until the approach of Gen. Terry with Gibbon's column, on the evening of June 26."

In the engagement of the Seventh Cavalry with the Indians, Companies C, E, F, I and L, led by Custer in person, were completely annihilated, and the remaining seven companies, "saved," as Gen. Sherman says in his report, "by the brave and prudent conduct of Maj. Reno, and the timely arrival of Gen. Terry." The loss was twelve officers, 247 enlisted men, five civilians, and three Indian scouts killed, and two officers and fifty-one men wounded. The loss of the Indians cannot be ascertained, but is variously estimated from 40 to 100.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

The New York *Tribune* has the following account of the annual meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York, held in that city last Friday:

The Executive Committee in its report referred to the success of its efforts to have the Belt Line used for the transportation of freight, and regretted that, with the exception of the White Star Line, no connection with the piers had been made, which indicated that the assertion of the railroads that the lack of this privilege was one cause of their discrimination in rates in favor of other cities was only a pretext. Arguments with committees from other commercial bodies in an effort to establish rates and classifications so that New York might be permanently placed on an equality with other seaboard cities, it was claimed, had proved of no avail. The Committee does not feel discouraged, however, because of the defeat of the Railway Commissioners bill in the Legislature year after year, and intends to present another bill this winter.

F. B. Thurber, of the Committee on Railway Transportation, presented a report. On the question of the bills now before Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, it was stated that while Secs. 1 and 2, which provide that freight shall not be carried cheaper for one shipper than another under like circumstances, are fair and desirable, they do not go far enough, because a shipper sending nine car-loads of freight might be compelled to pay double the rate charged a shipper sending ten car-loads, because the services were not "like." It would be best that there should be a standard of quality established. Sec. 3, which prohibits combinations or pooling of freights, the Committee believes will be opposed by the railroads and all persons who have invested in railroad securities on the present inflated basis. It also says that the wisdom of Sec. 4, that "more shall not be charged for transporting for a shorter than for a longer distance," is disputed by railroad men and by many merchants, who allege that in some cases this provision would prevent the marketing of surplus products which must necessarily be carried at a low rate. The publication or posting of rates and fares, as provided in Sec. 5, is declared desirable, and one that can be objected to only by those who seek to evade the provisions of the law concerning equality. Two illustrations were given to show the necessity of the passage of the bill proposed. One was the memorial to Congress signed by the New York merchants, protesting against the combination of the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in relation to freights to the Pacific Coast; and the other an article in the *Tribune* of Dec. 13, 1878, under the heading, "Instances of Reduced Rates." In conclusion, a resolution was adopted declaring that some measure, such as the bill to regulate inter-State commerce, is absolutely necessary to protect the public interests; and that the magnitude of the interests involved is so great that a competent Board of Commissioners should be appointed to superintend the operations of such a law, and from time to time to recommend to Congress measures necessary to the public and to railroad interests.

John F. Henry, in presenting F. B. Thurber's resolutions on the sugar tariff, said there seemed to be some well organized effort to break up the sugar-refining interest of the country; and that a great deal of unfair publicity and excitement had been caused. The resolutions declared that the question of a change in the tariff on sugar, now pending in Congress, should be settled on its merits, without reference to the charges of fraud and adulteration which interested persons have sought to connect with it, each of which should be investigated and decided independently; that the admission of high grade sugars at the same rate of duty as low grades would be unjust to an American industry extensively employing both labor and capital; that Congress should fix a rate according to value, or take off all duties on sugar.

A resolution of thanks to W. H. Vanderbilt for "the establishment of the Unicorn Line," was, after considerable discussion, lost. Moses G. Hanauer stated that he was not so certain that great benefits to the transportation interests of this city would result from such a line, as the house he was connected with had applied for room and was informed that arrangements could only be made with the agents in Chicago. W. H. Wiley said that the line existed more in imagination than anywhere else, as the vessels were chartered for return freights after bringing fruit from the Mediterranean. John F. Henry said: "If we wait until Mr. Vanderbilt does really confer benefits on New York commerce, before we give him a vote of thanks, we will never get an opportunity. I don't think he is in such a position that we need to pat him on the back."

The result of the annual election showed only nine changes in the thirty-six Directors, Benjamin Tatham, L. F. Holman, F. Bloodgood, R. F. Austin, Francis Baker, John Claflin, Samuel Raynor, W. A. Cole, M. G. Hanauer, and G. W. Davids, displacing nine others. Ambrose Snow was re-elected President; John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, George Opdyke, Vice-Presidents; Darwin R. James, Secretary; and E. R. Durkee, Treasurer. In accepting the chair, Capt. Snow said that, thinking it possible he might be re-elected, he had prepared his speech. Then he read it.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

The annual election of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad occurs March 26, and rumors are already afloat about changes to take place in the management of this road. From all that can be learned, it is not probable that any serious change is contemplated. The only ones that will probably be made will be the election of a new General Manager, with headquarters in this city. The road at present has no General Manager, but Vice-President Perkins is performing the duties of this position. Mr. Perkins, who is also President and General Manager of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, has more work than one man can very well attend to, and the fact that he has his headquarters at Burlington embarrasses his work greatly. It is for this reason that a new General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is to be appointed, and not because there is any fault found with Mr. Perkins' management. The only name thus far mentioned for the position of General Manager is Mr. C. W. Smith, the present efficient Traffic Manager of the road. Mr. Smith is considered one of the ablest railroad managers in the country, and a better man for the position could not well be found, nor one that would give better satisfaction to all parties.

GUARDING AGAINST FIRES.

Superintendent Jeffery, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has issued the following circular to employes, giving them instructions to prevent loss or damage by fire: "All officers and employes must take every precaution to prevent loss or damage by fire. At the repair shops the employes must be regularly drilled in the use of appliances for extinguishing fires. Chimneys, stove-pipes, smoke-jacks, and similar arrangements, must be kept in thorough order. Engineers must know that the stacks and ash-pans of their engines are in good condition so that fires will not be started along the right of way. Train men must exercise care in keeping up fires on passenger trains and in caboose-cars, and promptly report defects in heating apparatus. Agents must know that stoves, pipes, chimneys, etc., are in safe condition, and promptly report necessary repairs. Section foremen and men must keep a sharp lookout and promptly extinguish fires on right of way. They must use good judgment in burning grass and weeds, so that fences and neighboring property will not be injured. Constant vigilance is necessary on the part of all."

THE FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad has just made public a statement of its operations for the past year. The earnings from passengers were $430,308, against $386,003 in 1877, an increase of $44,334. The freight earnings were $592,873, against $552,837 in 1877, an increase of $40,035. The receipts from mail and express business were $32,755, against $31,855 in 1877, an increase of $900. Total receipts in 1878 $1,056,017, against $970,696 in 1877, an increase of $85,320. The pay-rolls during the year 1878 amounted to $436,285. The cash payments by the paymaster during the year were $432,050. Several thousand tons steel rails have been laid during the past year, and three short branches for logging purposes, about twelve miles in length, were built. The Land Commissioner reports sales of 9,924 acres of land for $135,805, the average per acre being $8.47. The total sales of this department since the land-grant was issued are 294,693 acres for $2,494,251. The original grant was 512,000 acres.

ITEMS.

The roads leading East from this city are still greatly embarrassed on account of the scarcity of freight-cars. Most of the cars are East, and have been detained there by the cold and snow blockades. If the present mild weather continues a few days longer, it is expected that most of the cars will be returned, and the roads thus enabled to get rid of the large amounts of freight awaiting shipment to the East.

A majority of the stars of Mapleson's opera company have selected the New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads as their route from New York to Chicago.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, announces that the obstructions from the ice at Cairo have been removed, and that his road is again open for business south of Cairo to all rail points.

The New York *Sun* claims to have information that the Vanderbilt and Garrison interests will be consolidated. Their point of union is to be the Wabash Road. Vanderbilt holds the outlets east of Toledo, while the old Commodore is almost master of the situation west of St. Louis. The *Sun* also states that rumors are afloat that Vanderbilt has secured for himself a seat in the Boards of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads when the time comes for their reorganization.

The railroad managers in this city do not think that Messrs. Vanderbilt, Scott, Jewett, and Garrett will have any better success in selecting an arbitrator to settle the Chicago East-bound pool difficulties than did the Western managers. It is claimed that the trunk-line Presidents have been selected merely for the purpose of quieting the clamors for an immediate formation of the pool from Chicago by the managers of the roads leading from other Western points from which pools have already been formed. It is becoming more apparent every day that it will not be possible to maintain an East-bound pool, because the rivalry between the various Western points is so great that it will be impossible to harmonize the conflicting interests.

HISTORICAL.

Why Gov. Palmer Opposes Logan.

[*Article in the State Register, Jan. 10, by John M. Palmer.*]

At the session of 1853 the Legislature of Illinois passed an act entitled "An act to prevent the immigration of free negroes into this State." The act contains eleven sections, and will be found in the Session Laws of 1853, page 57.

The first section of this act provides "that if any person or persons shall bring or cause to be brought into this State any negro or mulatto slave, whether said slave shall be set free or not, he shall be liable to an indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined for every such negro or mulatto a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500, and imprisoned in the County Jail not more than one year, and shall stand committed until said fine and costs are paid."

In March, 1862, a negro boy escaped from the Rebel lines near New Madrid, Mo., where he had been employed on the Rebel fortifications, and came into the camp of one of the divisions of the Union army before that place. He acted, and was most useful, as a guide to that division along the submerged route of its march from New Madrid to Riddle's Point below, on the Mississippi River. The services of the negro boy were so valuable that Gen. Pope directed that he be sent North, with $100 to pay his expenses; but he preferred to stay with the command, receiving pay as the personal servant of the commander.

About the 30th of May, 1862, the officer to whose command the boy came was sent home from near Corinth, Miss., after its fall. He was dangerously ill, and the same negro boy accompanied him as a necessary personal attendant. The officer remained at home until nearly the end of the month of August, 1862, and then, almost restored to health, returned to his command; but the boy, having discovered the difference between the North and the South, refused to go with him. He was left with the family of the officer referred to, at Carlinville, Ill.

The records of the Circuit Court of Macoupin County show the following:

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, 1862.—The Grand Jury returned into Court and presented the following bill of indictment:

The People vs. John M. Palmer—Indictment for bringing a negro slave into the County of Macoupin, State of Illinois.

A true bill; Isham J. Pebbles, foreman; bail $300.

The first count of the indictment is as follows, and the other four the same in substance:

Of the December term of the Macoupin Circuit Court, in the year of our Lord 1862.

State of Illinois, Macoupin County, ss.—The Grand Jurors chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Macoupin, in the name and by the authority of The People of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present, that, on the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1862, at the County of Macoupin, in the aforesaid State of Illinois, John M. Palmer then and there did unlawfully bring into the State and county aforesaid a negro slave, one Martin Taylor, from out of the State of Missouri, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

J. B. WHITE,
State's Attorney Eighteenth Judicial Circuit.

In December, 1864, the defendant in the indictment was at home for a short time, and then the following proceedings were had in the Court:

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, A. D. 1864.—The People of the State of Illinois vs. John M. Palmer. Indictment for bringing a negro slave into the County of Macoupin, etc.

And now on this day came the State's Attorney on behalf of The People aforesaid, and the said defendant in his own proper person, who, having waived list of jurors and witnesses and copy of indictment, and, being put to plead, pleads not guilty; and thereupon came a jury, to-wit: C. W. Wayne, W. G. Rice, Daniel Barnes, H. C. Anderson, Benjamin O. Halbrook, Ellmore Johnson, Sherman Brown, Milton Moore, W. H. Richardson, W. R. Parkman, William S. Bond, and William H. Vanarsdall, who, having been duly selected, impaneled, and sworn well and truly to try the issue joined, having heard the evidence and received the instructions of the Court, retired to consider of their verdict, and, on being returned into court, upon their oaths do say, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." It is therefore considered by the Court that the defendant go hence without a day.

Fortunately no one present but the defendant and Martin Taylor, the colored boy, knew whether he was a slave or free, and Taylor was not a competent witness.

The Court was good enough to instruct the jury "that, unless they were satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Martin Taylor was a slave, they must find the defendant not guilty." The jury gave the defendant the benefit of the "reasonable doubt" and they found him not guilty.

The defendant in that indictment has great respect for the doctrine of "reasonable doubt," for it saved him from a fine of not exceeding $500 and service in jail for allowing "a negro man" to bring him home from the army when sick. *The law under which this indictment was found was introduced into the House of Representatives by John A. Logan, who claims to be the leading Republican candidate for a seat in the United States Senate.* As the *State Register* is edited by the defendant in one of the few cases brought under Mr. Logan's law, it is quite natural that the *Register* should oppose his election. To complete the entire record of this historical transaction, it is well to add that Martin Taylor afterwards enlisted in the army, and gave the country the full benefit of one term of good service.

The defendant in the above case would to-day greatly prefer to pay the maximum fine of $500 and spend one year in any jail rather than stand in the pillory of history as the author of the wicked and infamous law under which he was indicted.

Canada's Pacific Railroad.

Canada's Pacific Railroad is a big thing—on paper. It is longer than our Pacific line, stretching from Montreal, through Ottawa, around the northern shore of Lake Superior, on across the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, and through a natural pass in the Rocky Mountains to Bute Inlet on the Pacific coast,—2,916 miles in all, and most of the distance unbroken wilderness. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 has been spent, and much scandal caused in establishing lines, but cars are only running from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior 120 miles west, though by next fall another section of thirty-six miles is to be finished, and the contract has just been let for the 180 miles more to the Red River of the North. The road is blasted through the rocks with nitro-glycerine along this section, but the line is to have considerable less elevation in crossing the Rocky Mountains than that already finished to San Francisco.

Gloomy Forebodings of the Russian and German Emperors.

London World.

The Emperors of Russia and of Germany seem to have been put rather out of spirits by the late regicidal attempts. Both of them speak of the short time they have still to live, the latter particularly dwelling upon it. According to the official paper, his words were as follows:

"We have arrived at an era which endeavors to overthrow Princes, in the fallacious hope of arriving at a better state of things. As far as concerns me, I can, according to all human probability, expect to live but a short time longer. I commend my life to Providence, and the criminal tendencies of the age will not prevent me from accomplishing my duty as a sovereign, as I have always heretofore done."

Lead-Poisoning from Tin Dishes.

Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Attention has recently been called to a new risk of chronic poisoning by the old enemy, lead. What we call "tin" vessels—that is, sheet-iron coated with tin—are in daily use in every household in the land. They are cheap, durable, and convenient, and they have been considered perfectly safe for the thousand culinary purposes to which they are devoted. They are safe if the tin-plate is honestly made; but unfortunately this is not always to be counted upon. Tin is comparatively cheap, but lead is cheaper; and an alloy of the two metals may be used in place of the dearer one, with profit to the manufacturer, though with serious detriment to the user. The alloy is readily acted upon by acids, and salts of lead are thus introduced into food. The Michigan State Board of Health has lately been investigating this subject, having been led to do so by a letter from a physician who found that certain cases of what had been taken for chorea were really *paralysis agitans*, which could be traced to this kind of lead poisoning. Other cases were brought to light in which children had died of meningitis, fits, and paralytic affections, caused by milk kept in such vessels, the acid in the fluid having dissolved the lead. Malic, citric, and other fruit acids are of course quicker and more energetic in their action upon the pernicious alloy. The danger is the greatest because the lead salts are cumulative poisons. The effect of one or two small doses may not be perceptible, but infinitesimal doses, constantly repeated, will in the end prove injurious, if not fatal. Analysis of a large number of specimens of tin-plate used in culinary articles showed the presence of an alloy with lead in almost every instance, and often in large quantities. It is safe to assert that a large proportion of the tinned wares in the market is unfit for use on this account. That we may not be accused of exciting fears which may be groundless, we will inform our readers how they can settle the question for themselves by a simple and easy test. Put a drop of strong nitric acid on the suspected "tin," and run it over a space as large as a dime. Warm it very gently till it is dry, and then let fall two drops of a solution of iodide of potassium on the spot. If lead is present it will be shown by a bright yellow color, due to the formation of iodide of lead. It is stated by Dr. Kedzie that a peculiar kind of tin plate, the coating of which is largely made up of lead, is coming into general use for roofing eave-troughs and conductors; and it is suggested that much of this lead will eventually be dissolved and find its way into household cisterns. Susceptible persons may be poisoned by washing in the lead-charged water, and all who drink it, even after it is filtered, are in danger of chronic lead-poisoning. There is also risk in the use of glazed earthen vessels, if, as is often the case, the glazing contains oxide of lead.

WATER-WAYS.

Progress of the Scheme to Improve the Water-Routes of the Great Lakes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent called upon Mr. George H. Ely, late President of the St. Paul Convention for the improvement of the water-route to the Upper Lakes, yesterday at his office in the bank building. He was found very willing to talk of the recent action of the Board of Trade here in appointing him a delegate to lay the interests of the route improvement before the Committee of Congress. He said that he had already talked with Mr. Townsend, the member from this district, who is also engaged extensively in commercial matters, and is deeply interested in getting the proposed improvement of the Detroit River and the Sault through the House. Mr. Ely has thoroughly studied the subject, and, being a gentleman who has for many years been very extensively engaged in the iron trade, and felt seriously the need of a better and safer route to Lake Superior, he is probably as well qualified to present the claims of the project as any one well can be. He is confident of getting the appropriation through during the present session, so that the improvements may begin in the spring. He is in hopes that every city along the line of the improvement may take hold of the matter in the spirit which its merits deserve, and if that be done he is confident that there need be no trouble.

Col. John W. Wilson, the new Superintendent of Harbor Improvements for this district, with headquarters in this city, has just got well established in his office, and is understood to favor the scheme emphatically. He will push the Cleveland breakwater forward to completion also, just as fast as the funds can be made forthcoming by Congress. With the breakwater at this port, and the better route to the Uppper Lakes, together with the local improvements in the mouth of the harbor which will be made in the spring, there is no reason evident why Cleveland, as a marine point, may not assume much more importance in the future than she ever has in the past. Her iron manufactories will never stop so long as the coal supply in the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Valleys hold out and ore can be shipped from the Upper Lakes; and, with greater facilities, greater possibilities must follow. GARY.

PASS THAT BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—I think your remarks in to-day's TRIBUNE on Senator Bash's bill offered in the Legislature of Illinois on foreclosing mortgages excellent. It is just and right that such a law should be enacted without delay. To show you the necessity of such a law as you are in favor of, I will mention one case of foreclosure that attracted my notice: An Eastern party loaned a Society in Chicago, in 1870, $3,500, at 10 per cent interest per annum, and secured by property that cost them over $6,000. He lately foreclosed and bought it in for $1,000, and is now trying to collect $3,500 in addition to the gobbled property. I feel this one case ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of our legislators. EQUITY.

The Relative Cost.

Oil City Derrick.

Some idea of the relative cost of whisky and other luxuries and necessities of life may be had from the following, which is a verbatim report of an actual conversation heard on the street last night:

First Young Man—"How much is it goin' to cost to attend that shindig at Dempseytown?"

Second Young Man—"Three dollars a couple."

First Y. M.—"Three dollars, includin' whisky?"

Second Y. M.—"No, countin' whisky, it will cost about $6."

Politicians.

Paris Figaro.

Politicians are an inferior and despised race. In England, Russia, and America they are looked upon as the lowest class in society. *In Philadelphia they are not even saluted.*

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
E. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

MARTIN'S BARGAINS IN FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
MARTIN'S ELEGANT PARLOR SETS, $30 AND UPWARD.
MARTIN'S RICH CHAMBER SETS, $30 AND UPWARD.
MARTIN'S EASY CHAIRS AND FANCY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS AND CAMP-CHAIRS.
MARTIN'S LIBRARY AND PARLOR TABLES.
MARTIN'S BOOK-CASES AND DRESSING-CASES.
MARTIN'S FOOT-RESTS AND BLACKING-CASES.
MARTIN'S LOUNGES AND ODD CHAIRS.
MARTIN'S EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE UNDER VALUE.
MARTIN'S R. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.
MARTIN'S MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to our fine stock of UPRIGHT PIANOS, ORGANS, SQUARE PIANOS, from the plainest cases to the richest variegated woods, or ebony and gold. For sale on easy payments. Every instrument warranted five years. Piano-covers and stools of every description. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohio-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MACHINERY suitable for wagon-work; also shafting, pulleys, etc. O 73, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT J. GELDER'S, 894 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM 873 WEST TWELFTH-ST., A very small mule mare; dark brown. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHAS. HOAG, MILITARY POST removed. Wise Nathan removed also. Long Andrew reliable. Welcome our side to wife. Husband not as jealous as we feared. Wish to write if sure of address. You never receive letters sent to old address. MOLLY.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ENERGETIC SALESMEN to introduce an entirely new and staple article, by leaving it on trial. Good wages guaranteed in any locality. Particulars free. WILDES & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING ON COMMISSION and catering to the dry-goods trade, and wishing to add some light samples, address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, BY A young man of ten years' experience; can give best of reference. Address, for further particulars, Lock Box 7, Amboy, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO take charge of an invalid; reference given. Address A B C, Box 579, Clinton, Ia.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help, can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, No. 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or office assistant, in a store, manufactory, or bank; city or country, good references given; salary low; correspondence or interviews solicited. Address P 29, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY T. B. BOYD & CO., ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:
$100 per foot—Lot 48x125, south front, on Madison-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; $1,000 down, balance five years, at 8 per cent. This lot is clear and title perfect, and is certainly a great bargain.
$4,600—$2,000 down; No. 103 Winchester-av. This is a splendid 13-room, all modern finished dwelling, east front, between Monroe and Adams-sts. Lot 50x125 feet. House is worth $4,000 alone.
$500 each—Three lots 24x160, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
$2,600 cash will buy a 9-room frame dwelling, barn, and lot 25x215, on Prairie-av., just south of Thirty-second-st. House has hot and cold water, bath, and gas, and it is certainly very cheap at $2,600.
$3,000—Framed store and dwelling over, and lot 20x175, south front, on Lake-st., near Union-st.
$550—10-room framed dwelling and barn, on leased lot: $60 per year; No. 799 Fulton-st. Rents for $20 per month.
$4,600—$1,600 down. This is a good 14-room 2-story and basement brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.
$6,000—A splendid octagon brown-stone front dwelling, brick barn, and lot, south front on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av. Every modern finish.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE house No. 853 Indiana-av. (lot 66 feet front), built by N. S. Bouton; has hardwood finish, is heated by steam, and in good order.
Also, the double brick house No. 644 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 50 feet front; house heated with steam, and in good order.
A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—½-ACRE LOT ON TWELFTH-ST., west of railroad, at acre price; two lots of 50 feet each in Shipman, Bell & Merrill's Subdivision, Fullerton-av., west of Milwaukee-av.; two lots on Milwaukee-av., near Western-av.; three lots on Laflin-st., near Harrison; three lots on Twenty-fifth-st., corner Portland-av.; will be sold at gold bottom prices, and easy terms. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—758 MICHIGAN-AV., 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st., a three-story brick building, with a good brick barn; a fine deep store, with French-plate windows. I will give some one a big bargain. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS FARM—LIVINGSTON County, near one of the best stations on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, consisting of nine hundred and sixty acres, and having four complete sets of buildings on it, making the farms capable of division into four distinct places, and yet easily managed as one establishment.
Two living springs of water, ten miles of osage-orange hedge, and the whole place finely inclosed and in first-class farming order and condition. Apply to or address S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$1,600—$800 DOWN—80-ACRE FARM, 25 acres under fence, good frame house 4 rooms, corn-cribs, etc., 13 head of cattle, 10 hogs; all the farm implements, hay, and corn,—all for $1,600; 80 miles south of Chicago, and 5 miles from Winnemac, Ind.
$900—A splendid 40-acre farm all under fence, house of 4 rooms, good orchard, stables, etc., 1 mile from depot in Cumberland County, Ill.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—200 OR 300 FEET ON SOUTH CLARK-st., west front, or on Fourth-av., east front, between Harrison and Twelfth-sts.; must be cheap for cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP with splendid run of custom and repair work; also portable 10-horse engine and other machinery, also good residence, for good Western land or stock general merchandise. GEO. L. EPPS, Denmark, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:
$10,000—Livery stable, with lot 100x150, brick dwelling and lot, 17 horses, 8 buggies, 1 hearse, 3 carriages, 2 hacks, six cutters, all the harness, corn, and hay,—in fact everything complete for the livery business, in good county town in Illinois, for a good clear farm in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, or Kansas.
$5,000—This is an elegant, all modern, frame dwelling, 13 rooms, brick basement, and lot 50x125, east front, on Campbell-av., one block from street cars. Want good land or suburban lots for equity.
$600—3 of the best lots in Desplaines (clear) for a good piano or jewelry.
$5,000—This is an elegantly improved farm, 120 acres, 9-room frame dwelling, good frame barn, all under fence, and cross-fenced into 5 fields, 1 mile from depot, in Cumberland County, Ill. (clear). Want a good farm in Johnson, Richardson, Nemaha, or Pawnee Counties, Nebraska; must be improved.
$1,000—Good farm, 40 acres, 1 mile from depot, in Coles County, Ill., clear, good house, barn, and fences. Want furniture or horses and carriage.
$4,800—22-room brick dwelling, brick barn, and 5 acres of ground, one of the handsomest places in Wisconsin (clear), in city of 4,500 people. Will take goods, lumber, or city property, and assume $2,000. The place we offer is an elegant home for some one. Every kind of fruits and vegetables.

TO EXCHANGE—$60,000—THE FINEST AND largest brick hotel (completely furnished) in Illinois out of Chicago (free and clear); pays $5,000 per year income; lot 150x150; in city of 20,000 people. Want Chicago business property; will assume $15,000, or will trade for a good lot of farms in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, or Kansas.
440-acre farm, all under fence and cultivation, eight miles from Mexico, Mo. Want Chicago property; will give a big trade.
207-acre farm, 3 miles from St. Charles, Ill., in Kane County (clear), and well improved, for a store or house and lot in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—10-ROOM TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling and lot, one block Van Buren-st. cars (free and clear); price $3,500; I want a good framed or brick dwelling east of Union Park, west of Sangamon, south of Fulton, and north of Madison-sts.; will assume $1,500, and give mine clear; will give good trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—6-ROOM COTTAGE Hermitage-av., just north of Van Buren-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 29 EAST WASHINGTON-st.; 24x110; 4 stories and basement. By T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THREE FINE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS, 50x90 feet each, at 116 and 118 Franklin-st. PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate, Renting, and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOU ARE LOSING MONEY every day that your rooms are vacant. We cannot begin to supply the demand for rooms for light housekeeping; bring us descriptions, or we will call when requested. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES AND HOUSES in all parts of the city. We have customers for a number, now ready to occupy. PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate, Renting and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS, CENTRALLY located. PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate, Renting and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, $3.50.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Nice, comfortable rooms, with board, $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000, $1,200, $2,000, and $3,000 at current rates. Money in hand. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $3,000, $5,000, UPON CITY real estate; money on hand; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN $1,000 TO $2,000 AT 7 PER CENT. 3 or 5 years, on Chicago real estate; also, other small sums. H. M. SHERWOOD, Room 7, 70 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS—WE HAVE SAMPLES OF SLEIGHS suitable for delivery or light express work which we would be pleased to show at the repository of G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av. McDonald Manufacturing Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND HARNESS, for which cash will be paid. Call at 235 Randolph-st from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Also second-hand robes and blankets. JOHN MANNING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER and standing, with a capital from $6,000 to $10,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well-established, paying real-estate commission business of 12 years' standing. Best of references given and required. Address P 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. PETERSON, GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER, Nos. 88 and 90 West Ohio-st. and 238 North Halsted-st., meat-market 227 North Halsted-st., offers a reward of $100 to any one who will furnish the name of the person that originated the slander that he had been fined for giving false weight. S. Peterson is one of the most prominent grocers in the city, who only buys for cash, and sells at lowest market prices.

The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Rosedale."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Her Majesty's Opera. "Carmen."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of John Dillon. "All that Glitters Is Not Gold."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Variety entertainment.

Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment.

White Stocking Park.

Lake shore, foot of Washington street. Grand Skating Carnival.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686, F. & A. M.—An emergent Communication will be held at their hall, corner West Madison and Robey-sts., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, M. Winter. Brethren will wear silk hats and dark clothing.
G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1879.

Commodore John Guest, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, died yesterday.

A conflagration was in full progress at East Newark, N. J., at 1:30 this morning. Lack of water prevented the fire-engines from resisting the flames.

Spain got its dose of the winter of 1878-'9 in the form of a tremendous gale in the Bay of Biscay, which created terrible havoc among the fishing fleets, and sent seventy-five fishermen to the bottom.

So much adverse criticism has been passed upon the new Army bill that its defeat in its present form is certain, and another bill is in course of preparation in which many of the most ojectional features of the Burnside-Banning bill will not appear.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage yesterday turned his attention away from the works of the Evil One long enough to devote a little of it to some of his clerical critics, whom he handled in a good-natured, humorous mood far more effectual than the bitterest invective. Regarded in the light of an entertainment the sermon is one of the sprightliest and best that he has preached yet.

Postmaster-General Key is understood to have experienced a radical change of sentiment on the subject of the Southern policy since the November elections,—so much so that the President regards him as one of the most pronounced Republicans in the Cabinet. He has entirely recovered from his weakness for coddling Southern Democrats by giving them Federal offices, and hereafter the Republicans of the South will get a show.

The Berlin Government is getting nervous over the free expressions of disapproval which abound in the Austrian press in connection with the bill recently passed in the Reichstag for holding its members to an accountability for language used in debate. A communication to the Austrian Government calls attention to and protests against this newspaper comment. It is a bad sign for any Government when it becomes necessary to muzzle the press.

Brazil is in a bad way financially. The Budget for the next year provides for expenditures of 121,000,000 milreis, or about $64,000,000, with revenues falling short about $6,000,000. An important step is under contemplation by the Government having for its object the material reduction of the national debt. It is proposed to abolish the monastic orders throughout the Empire, and to apply their vast property toward the payment of the big debt.

Prof. Swing in his sermon yesterday discussed the onward march of truth and liberty, civilization and freedom, in parallel lines; the Rev. Robert Collyer talked to Unity Church congregation about "The Cause of Debt" and the necessity for paying as you go as a condition precedent to true prosperity; and the Rev. Dr. McChesney appealed so successfully to the liberality of the congregation of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church that they made provision for the payment of the interest on their church debt.

The sad news comes now that Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, has been sent home, seriously ill, in company with nurses, that Representative Thornburgh, of Tennessee, is no better, and that Representative Findlay, of Ohio, was yesterday prostrated by an alarming hemorrhage of the lungs. The graves of Representatives Williams, of Michigan, and Douglas, of Virginia, are yet fresh, the funeral of Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, was held yesterday at Savannah, and the obsequies of Representative Schleicher, of Texas, are set for to-day.

The report compiled in Philadelphia of the condition of the iron and steel industry of the United States for 1878 shows a decided improvement over 1876 and 1877 in respect of production for the year and in consumption as well, since the product has been large and the stock on hand shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year. The total rail product for the year, including iron and steel, was 930,000 tons, an amount never but once exceeded in the United States, and that was in 1872, the big year of railroad-building, when 1,000,000 tons were produced. It is expected that this will be equaled in 1879.

Our exports of manufactures do not exhibit the rapid increase many have supposed. Our vast and increasing exports consist mainly of agricultural products. The Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a comparative table of exports and imports for the nine months of 1878 and 1877, ending in October. It shows a steady decline of imports of certain lines of foreign goods. Take, for instance, the importation of cotton piece goods. During the nine months of 1877 which ended with October the total number of square yards of such goods imported by the United States was 19,686,000, against 12,682,000 for the corresponding period of 1878, and for October, 1877, 1,292,000 yards, against 327,000 during the same month in 1878. The importation of cotton piece goods is rapidly declining. The greatest item of cotton imports is that of hosiery, shirts, etc., and which amounted to $4,159,800 during the nine months of 1878, and $3,915,000 for the corresponding period of 1877. The following are a few of the total values of imported goods during the corresponding nine months which are produced by competing industries in the United States:

Articles.	1877.	1878.
Cotton goods	$16,820,000	$15,380,000
Flax and manufactures	13,070,000	12,010,000
Glass and glassware	3,100,000	2,070,000
Leather	3,675,249	2,462,641
Silk, manufactured	17,700,000	16,640,000
Silk, raw	4,026,339	4,614,765
Straw and palm leaf, mfs	1,421,772	1,137,668
Woolen goods	22,100,000	19,590,000
Wool	6,768,960	4,276,810

In all kinds of woolen piece goods, blankets, carpets, the falling off in importation is marked, during the nine months of 1878, compared with the corresponding months of 1877. In "hosiery, shirts, and drawers," however, the importation of 1878 is $496,000, against $314,000 in 1877. When it comes to an examination of our exports of manufactured goods, the increase is not flattering. Our navigation laws hinder our power of exportation very seriously by preventing the purchase of foreign ships. Our exports are in consequence nearly all carried in foreign vessels. The protective system plays the dog-in-the-manger with our ocean navigation. A thousand foreign steamers and ships enjoy the profits of our carrying trade, and our merchants and traders are deprived thereof. The value of a few of the principal manufactures exported is here appended for the nine months of 1878 and 1877, ending in October of each year:

Articles.	1877.	1878.
Agricultural implements	$1,728,000	$2,656,000
Carriages	672,677	737,176
Cars	264,947	289,282
Cotton goods	8,610,000	8,134,000
Fancy articles	320,299	582,916
Glass and glassware	538,905	656,086
Cutlery	31,955	45,965
Edge tools	609,842	647,385
Paper and stationery	735,758	845,721
Hats	311,000	322,800
Woolens	299,000	286,000
Wearing apparel	393,765	451,090
Watches	82,491	101,639

The total number of yards of cotton goods exported in the nine months of 1878 was 89,500,000 yards, against 90,500,000 in 1877. We have not included the export of firearms, which was very large in 1877 and quite small in 1878. The export of some other articles also fell off. If our tariff and navigation laws were reformed and liberalized, exportation of American manufactures could be enormously increased in a short time.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE'S LATEST SCANDAL.

We think there has never been a public body of national character and imputed dignity that has made itself so ridiculous and obnoxious as the so-called Potter Committee. Organized by the Democrats as a party machine; starting out with the purpose of impeaching the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other high officers of the Government; announcing its mission in a grandiloquent way and proclaiming a serene confidence in its success; invoking the aid of an apostate and adventurer whom the Democratic Speaker placed upon the Committee as a Republican,—this select coterie of partisans have prostituted themselves and their high function to a series of disreputable schemes and a succession of characterless schemers until they have become a reflection upon the nation and an offense to the American people. The impudent lying of Weber, the repeated perjuries of Anderson, the sensationalism of Mrs. Jenks, and the ravings of a maniac, who went from the committee-room to an insane asylum, were enough to warrant this general characterization of the work of the Committee, and ought to have induced honorable and self-respecting men to throw up their job in disgust, and to acknowledge that their witnesses were not entitled to credit. But Messrs. Potter and Butler, and their Democratic associates, preferred to keep on in their dirty work, and now they have a new sensation on their hands.

One St. Martins is the latest production of the unscrupulous methods of the Potter Committee. He was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee at the instance of Weber, and his duty was to serve them at New Orleans in both the procuring and the suppressing of evidence. He has now made an affidavit in which he exposes the disreputable manner in which he served his employers. He says that he first had interviews with Democratic members of the Committee and special, confidential agents of Tilden, and names Stenger of the Committee, and J. H. Maddox, George W. Carter, and A. M. Gibson (the latter a representative of the New York *Sun*), as among the men with whom he consulted. He says he convinced them that he could be trusted to carry out the work expected of him. His mission was to interview proposed witnesses, summon them if he found them prepared to swear as the Democrats desired, and drop them in case they were resolved to abide by their original testimony. He was also empowered to make terms with them, offer them money, and assure them of a guarantee of immunity and protection. He succeeded, by the employment of corrupt means, in securing from several witnesses a recantation of their original evidence as to outrages, intimidation, etc. He swears that the testimony was all written out for these hired witnesses, and he relates in detail the amounts furnished to each of them. St. Martins also confirms the exposure made some months ago by one Dula, who swore that Weber had offered him several hundred dollars for certain false evidence, and says that Weber was engaged in suborning and coaching the false witnesses. He also exposes other details of bribery and fraud which it is humiliating to recount.

Of course it is impossible to determine whether this man St. Martins is telling "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," or not. It is a peculiarity of Louisiana witnesses that they are not entitled to full belief at any time, since their manifold contradictions make their evidence doubtful at all times. But, nevertheless, it is certain that this same fellow, who is now proved to be utterly untrustworthy and disreputable, was one of the tools of the Potter Smirching Committee. He was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms as a friend of Weber's when the latter had already been proved a scoundrel and a liar. And finally, the Democratic members of the Potter Committee have shown a suspicious inclination to suppress St. Martins' affidavit; there would have been no reason to dread facing this story if it had been manufactured and had no basis of truth. These are circumstances which reflect upon the character of the Potter Smirching Committee, whatever the merit of St. Martins' story may be. This latest scandal should be the last. If the Potter Committee shall not voluntarily give up the ghost after this, then the Democratic majority in Congress should summarily discharge it as a useless and discreditable piece of partisan machinery. It will be a farce to intrust such a set of men with an investigation of the cipher dispatches.

THE BAR AS A REFORMER.

We have already noticed the proceedings of the State Bar Association, and the timely and emphatic letter of Judge Jameson as to the duty, if not the necessity, of the Bar doing something for the elevation and utility of the profession. There is a wide field of labor for the reformer, not only in the matter of elevating the character of the Bar, but of reforming the practice and the administration of the law.

Our local Bar Association had a meeting on Saturday, at which the subject of securing a better article of justice in the Justices' Courts was discussed. This action is timely, and we trust will be prosecuted severely to a reform. To a great extent the proceedings in Justices' Courts are a mockery,—a burlesque,—and this is not confined to such Courts as are presided over by persons who are not technically lawyers, but to those who professionally might claim membership in the Bar Association. The evils of the Justices' Courts are due to the character of the Justices and also to the character of the Constables, and these evils are of the most abominable and disgraceful character. The measure proposed was to recommend to the Judges that, in nominating persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace, no one of the present Justices be nominated who cannot present his docket and give proof that he has not collected illegal fees. During the discussion attention was called to the fact that there was no law which authorized the Justices to regulate or control the fees exacted by Constables, who might be said to be free to charge and take what they pleased.

This resolution is objectionable because it does not go far enough. There are and have been honest and exemplary Justices of the Peace who have not been lawyers, and the fact that a man is a member of the Bar is not a conclusive guarantee that he will make an upright and intelligent Justice. The appointment of Justices is perhaps in as safe hands as it can be placed in, and the Judges, of course, will require the best evidence of fitness and integrity that can be produced, especially in cases of reappointment. But the Bar Association can render the public a great service by recommending additional legislation to remedy evils that have become patent. The trial by jury in Justices' Courts is one of the most grievous of all abuses, and this abuse is largely due to the Constables. These Constables are elected under the Township law, and we question whether more than one voter in a thousand in this city ever inquired into the personal character or fitness of the candidates for Constables for whom he voted. Now here is an evil which may be remedied by law. Any law on this subject must be general. In nine towns out of ten one Constable is all that is needed, and the law might limit the election of Constables to one in each town, and then authorize the Circuit Courts, in their discretion, to appoint such additional number of Constables for each town as the public business may require, with authority to remove them at any time for any cause deemed satisfactory to the Court. Another and a crying evil in the practice is the issue of summonses by a Justice in one town in a county—say at Thornton, in this county—when both plaintiff and defendant reside in Chicago, the Constable so executing the writ that it will be impossible for the defendant to go the twenty-five miles before judgment. A change in the law would remedy the Constable evil, and a reform of the Constables would reform the character of the juries in Justices' Courts. No Constable should be allowed to collect a fee not certified to by a Justice, and both Justice and Constable should be equally punishable for demanding illegal costs.

Having disposed of the Justices' Courts, and urged upon the Legislature the necessary remedial action, the Bar Association might take up the subject of the latest abuse in the administration of the law, and that is the establishment of the Appellate Courts. For the establishment of these tribunals there is no apology. Before the Appellate Courts were authorized, litigation begun in the Circuit Court could be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court. As two-thirds of the cases appealed from the Circuit Courts are appealed for purposes of delay, or to defeat justice, the right of appeal was then greatly abused. Then was instituted the Appellate Courts, through which all appeals to the Supreme Court must now be carried. The decision in the Appellate Court is not final; the result is, therefore, to give to those who seek delay and a defeat of justice a longer time in which to practice the fraud and to make litigation more expensive. Two appeals are now taken where one only were possible before; and the cost of litigation and the defeat of justice are increased in the proportion that the final decision is postponed and delayed. Now this is an abuse and a robbery of the public for no possible purpose save to add to the earnings and profits of the legal profession. It is an abuse which is a reproach to the Bar of Illinois and to the Legislature which enacted it. It is a gross and palpable denial of justice, an oppressive and enormous tax on the public, not in the interest of truth, justice, or honesty, but in the interest of a profession which lives by preying on the mental and moral infirmities of men. Every member of the Bar must be conscious that these Appellate Courts are a costly, oppressive, and scandalous absurdity. The object of the Constitution in authorizing these Courts was to afford some relief to the Supreme Court by reducing the mass of business which often, for dishonest purposes, was taken up to that Court. But this purpose has been defeated, and all that has been practically accomplished by the establishment of these Appellate Courts has been to erect an additional tollgate at the entrance of the courts of law, and the exaction of additional fees from every man before he can have his complaint heard; and, even when he has paid his toll, he cannot obtain a final judgment without going farther.

The Bar of Illinois and of this county ought without a dissenting voice appeal to the Legislature to do one of two things: (1) Abolish the Appellate Courts, or (2) have the jurisdiction of those Courts so revised that appeals shall lie to them only in certain classes of cases, and that the judgment of the Appellate Courts in all cases over which they have jurisdiction shall be final. If the jurisdiction of the Court be revised and limited to certain classes of actions and its judgments be made final, then these Courts will accomplish what the Constitution and sound policy demanded: the relief of the Supreme Court from thousands of appeals taken before it on the most frivolous of pretexts, and mainly for purposes of delay, to defeat justice, and to give business to members of the legal profession. It is a new reading of the charter of human liberties that all laws and governments are instituted among men to furnish business for attorneys-at-law. It is a new reading of the Bill of Rights that the Legislature must obstruct the administration of law by the multiplication of intermediary courts, that the employment and emoluments of lawyers may be greater and the cost of justice so increased as to be extortionate and confiscatory. It is a new reading of the Constitution of Illinois that the preservation of life, liberty, and property, instead of being a matter of right, shall be dependent upon the financial ability of the litigant to purchase his way through a number of antechambers before reaching the final seat of justice. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay." The reading of this provision in the Bar Association would probably provoke laughter; it has become obsolete; every line of it is grossly violated by the Appellate Court law, and the whole theory, and spirit, and administration of the law is to obstruct the citizen in finding a remedy for wrong; in obtaining right and justice freely; in requiring him to purchase what protection he can find or go without it,—spoliation being his fate in either case; and though finally he succeed in buying his way to a final judgment, the delay probably has proved more costly than submission to the wrong originally would have been.

The Bar Association deserves public thanks for the vigor they indicate in the matter of reforming Constables and Justices of the Peace, and the public have reasonable grounds for hoping that the Bar will carry their reforms to higher courts, and to the administration of the law generally, and thus relieve the profession of the reproach stated by Judge Jameson, that the legal profession alone "has never combined for any useful purpose, moral, benevolent, or scientific." It has never risen above the narrow aims of a trade-union.

A REBUKE TO REBEL CLAIMANTS.

We take it as a favorable sign that the bill to reimburse the Virginia College of William and Mary for the injury done to its buildings during the War was defeated in the House by the large vote of 127 against and only 87 in favor of it. The great majority of those voting for the bill were Southern Democrats, and the few Democrats and a couple of Republicans from the North who voted for it were confessedly influenced by the historic character of the institution, by the fact that it is devoted to educational purposes, and by the halo which rests upon it from the association of some eminent names among its alumni. While these influences will serve as a partial excuse for the Northern men who were willing to indorse the claim, the fact that, in spite of the pressure thus exerted, Northern Republicans and Democrats united in killing the bill, is an evidence that Rebel war claims are regarded as one of the most serious menaces of Southern Democratic supremacy, and that they will be resisted to the last whenever the issue comes up.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, exposed the fallacy of urging this measure on the ground of philanthropy or for the purpose of encouraging educational development. The damage sustained by the William and Mary College was not inflicted upon an educational institution, but upon a Rebel prison where Union soldiers were confined. The building had been used for this purpose by the Rebel authorities, and the injury done to it had come mainly from Confederate soldiers. The educational character of the institution could not, therefore, be truthfully urged as a reason why it should be made an exception to the rule not to reimburse individuals or corporations for damages brought upon themselves by partaking in the act of rebellion. Perhaps Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, may be pardoned for ignoring this feature of the case, because he admitted that he was not in a condition, mentally or physically, to give the matter proper consideration; but the fact cited should have deterred Prof. Monroe, of Oberon, from still advocating, and Gen. Cox, of Ohio, from voting for, the scheme. Had the measure prevailed it would have served as an entering wedge (which Mr. Conger asserted to be the purpose) for all sorts of schemes to make the Government reward treason and indemnify Rebels for the losses incident to their own folly and wickedness.

The attitude of the Southerners on this bill leaves no doubt, however, that they will be found united in every similar measure looking to a grab on the Government Treasury for recouping the losses of the Rebellion in whatever shape they may come up. This may be regarded as the ruling motive for a solid South. But the action in the William and Mary College bill permits the indulgence of the hope that Northern Democrats in Congress will be restrained from acting with their Southern allies in these matters by the fear of prompt repudiation on the part of their constituents at home. The people of the North will be as solid in resisting these claims as the people of the South in urging them, for even such Northern men as ranked as Copperheads during the War have too much interest at stake to favor the reimbursement of the South for its War-losses at the cost of the North. If the Democratic politicians at the North who succeed in getting into Congress shall ever betray their constituents in this respect, their Congressional career will come to a sudden termination, and Democratic voters will turn to Republicans as the only safe and reliable protection against the allowance of Rebel claims.

The Senatorial situation in Wisconsin at the close of the first week of the contest did not present any very encouraging aspects for either of the three most conspicuous candidates. All unprejudiced observers on the ground seem to agree that Col. Keyes has a fine lead in the race; that he has held his own without making any perceptible gain, with Senator Howe next, with Matt Carpenter a bad third, and a prospect of being distanced and ruled off the course after the first heat. A correspondent at Madison, who has unusual facilities for getting at the true inwardness of the situation, sends us the following estimate of the first ballot in the caucus as things looked on Saturday night after a week's interchange of sentiment upon the subject:

Keyes	36
Howe	28
Carpenter	16
Scattering	9
Total	89

Necessary to a choice, 45. This is undoubtedly a very correct calculation of the strength of each as the case now stands, and of course there will be a deadlock unless the nine scattering votes go over at once to Mr. Keyes and nominate him. Senator Howe's interest is well cared for by some able and discreet political managers who are said to be playing their cards with great dexterity, and the report is that Mr. Howe will be on the ground in person this week. Matt Carpenter is also *en route* for Madison for the purpose of trying his wonderful "personal magnetism" that we hear so much about on the bucolic representatives of Badgerdom, to persuade them to forgive his six years of official sinning, and vote for him instead of for cleaner and better men. Rumors come from Milwaukee, where the Carpenter leprosy is most prevalent, that Keyes and Carpenter have already entered into an alliance, whereby Keyes is to withdraw at an early day, and go in and elect Matt. This wish is no doubt father to the thought in the despondent minds of Carpenter's friends, but the improbable story is repelled with scorn by the adherents of Col. Keyes. The latter has probably no objection to the withdrawal of Matt as soon as he likes, as he is merely a guerrilla at best. A large delegation of prominent politicians from all parts of the State is expected in Madison to-night, and the hair-pulling will begin again in earnest.

Logan's bureau organ has been publishing a sort of quasi-denial or one-sided explanation of Senator Dearborn in regard to the latter's proffered vote for United States Senator made to the Hon. C. B. Farwell two years ago. Mr. Dearborn is reported as saying:

> I never went to Mr. Farwell's room of my own solicitation in my life. I did go to his room at the request of a gentleman, who told me Mr. Farwell wanted to see me. While in his room I never proposed or suggested that I could furnish three, or any number of votes, to elect him. While in his room he said not a word to me about his candidacy for the Senate, and I so stated to my friends on my return to my room.

Mr. Farwell has the reputation of telling the truth when he is relating conversations he has had with other people, and it will require considerable evidence to discredit his word in this case, or make the public believe that he invented the story out of whole cloth. Mr. Dearborn may lack the courage to admit the truth at this particular time. He may have personal or special reasons for wishing what passed at that interview to be concealed at present; but it happens there was a witness present who heard the conversation, and the witness is not a "Black Republican," but a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and this is what he says:

> Mr. R. E. Goodell was present at the interview referred to. There were present also Mr. Farwell, Senator Dearborn, and two or three others. A general conversation ensued, during which the Senatorial contest was mentioned. Just before the party broke up Senator Dearborn said, in substance, that Logan had no show of an election; and *that if Mr. Farwell could get a certain Republican support, the Democrats would elect him.* To which Mr. Farwell answered that he could not think of such a thing, as he was for Logan. This is the conversation in substance as stated by Mr. Goodell, concerning whose reliability there can be no doubt.

When this Democratic proposition was submitted to Logan, who was then out of the race, he would not consent to it in any form. He refused pointblank to use his influence with his followers to have them vote for Farwell if enough Democrats would do so to elect him. He would not allow Farwell, Washburne, Hay, or Lawrence to be elected, his position being that "if he were not elected Senator no other Republican should be." It was rule or ruin.

It is possible that a woman may be led astray and become a murderess, and yet retain a certain sense of modesty, shame, or self-respect, or all combined, that is sufficient to outweigh the pains and penalties of perjury, and force her to deny charges against her chastity. The details of two remarkable cases of this kind have just engrossed public attention,—one at Janesville, Wis., and the other at Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Cobb were both accused of murdering their respective husbands, being incited thereto by the Devil, who came in the shape of Dickerson in Mrs. Mack's case, and in the form of Bishop in the case of Mrs. Cobb. In both cases the guilt of the women is as well established as anything can be by the aid of direct and circumstantial evidence, and Mrs. Mack has already been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life,—that being the extreme punishment of the law for murder in Wisconsin,—and Mrs. Cobb has no possible chance of escape, unless by some quirk or technicality of the law. In each of these trials we are treated to the remarkable spectacle of both the "gentlemen" testifying with unblushing particularity as to the details of the improper intimacy, and, on the other hand, we see both the accused women resolutely and emphatically denying every imputation upon their chastity by their brazen-faced, shameless, and utterly despicable paramours. As bad and degraded as these unfortunate women undoubtedly are, they still seem to retain some of the attributes of womanhood that contrast sharply in their favor against the lack of the distinguishing traits of manhood on the part of the two rascals implicated with them in crime.

The taxpayers of New York City have had an eye-opener in the statement of W. H. Vanderbilt, made under oath to the Assessor, that he has no personal property subject to taxation. The *Graphic* has a fine cartoon on the subject, representing Vanderbilt in a very ragged dress, with his toes sticking out of his boots, and it says editorially:

> The master and virtual-owner of the Harlem, Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railroads, which connect the two great cities of the United States—New York and Chicago—and run through the richest and most populous part of this country; the owner of a controlling share in the stock of the great telegraph monopoly, the Western Union; the heir of $95,000,000 from his father; the holder of a mortgage for $33,000,000 on the Central Railroad; the projector and probably the owner of a fleet of ocean freight steamers; the owner of a stable of trotting horses which almost rivals Bonner's in speed and cost; the man who is collecting at fabulous prices the choice or alleged choice productions of foreign artists, Meissonier among them; the householder who lives in princely style, and who, because he is crippled for room in his present quarters, purchased for $500,000 property on Fifth avenue on which to erect a residence grander than any that New York now contains,—this person declares under oath that after his debts are all paid he has no personal property.

The prolonged and animated contest over the Speakership of the New York Assembly finally ended in the election of the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, whose high qualifications for the position are universally recognized. His election is an evidence that the Legislature of that State appreciates worth and ability, and is prompt to recognize them in a man past middle life. Mr. Alvord has had a larger legislative experience than almost any other man in the State of New York. His public career commenced thirty-five years ago in the Assembly, before some of his colleagues were born. Twenty-one years ago he first filled the Speaker's chair, and again in 1864. In 1865 and 1866 he presided over the Senate as Lieutenant-Governor. He has been a member of the Legislature thirteen sessions, and his experience covers a range of nearly half a century. He is said to be one of the best parliamentarians in the United States.

There must be something in the atmosphere of New York that tends to longevity. Some of the political fossils in that State, on both sides, are about the liveliest chickens now before the public. For instance, there is Sammy Tilden, who is nearly 70 years of age, and yet he attracts more attention than any man in the United States except President Hayes. Another of the oldest men in the State has just been elected Speaker of the Assembly. Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish has been mentioned in connection with the next Presidency, although he is nearly fourscore. Peter Cooper, who is almost a hundred, expects to be the Greenback candidate for President in 1880. And here comes Horatio Seymour, a Presidential candidate so long ago that the younger men of this generation don't know it, who is making addresses, writing magazine articles, delivering lectures, and doing more hard work than most men of 35. Last week he delivered a fine address before the Institute of New York on "The Influence of New York on the Jurisprudence of the Country."

The *Health and Home*, a new family medical journal just started in Boston, says that "The most prolific source of disease now affecting our countrymen may be traced to full midday dinners." We always knew that. The best time to eat a square meal of beef, vegetables, plum-pudding, mince-pie, ice-cream, nuts, and coffee is just before going to bed, at 10 p. m. The day's work is then over; we are at peace with all the world; the digestive organs can have full swing; and we can then wrap the drapery of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams of that place concerning the existence of which consult Col. Ingersoll.

Tom Hendricks seems to be under a cloud at home, otherwise why should the leading Democrats of the Indiana Legislature hold a meeting and formally indorse Sam Tilden as the party nominee for the Presidency in 1880? Call you this backing your friends? Possibly these Indiana Bourbons look upon Tilden as a dead man, and merely intended their indorsement as a last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

It is said that Senator Jones, of Nevada, has suggested Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish as a Presidential candidate. Can Senator Jones behold the posing of the immaculate Conkling, and occupy a seat with him in the same body, and then suggest the possibility even of New York containing another stick of timber fit to make a President of? Can such things be and overtake us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?

Any Republican editor who is in favor of re-electing "Uncle Dick" is denounced by Logan's "Literary Bureau" as filled with "prejudice" against Logan, and must be read out of the party. Fealty to the "Big Injun Me" is a condition of membership in the Republican party. So says Long Jones, Dan Shepard, Col. Penn, and Gill Somebody, and who dare gainsay those loud-whooping warriors?

The serious attention of Mrs. Hayes is directed to the condition of affairs in Ohio, her old home, where the temperance cause, in which she feels such an interest, is not in a flourishing condition. The Democratic 8th of January pow-wow at Columbus was altogether too noisy, hilarious, and boisterous to have been inspired by crab-apple cider. Mr. Murphy is needed in Columbus.

A mild rebuke to the Logan crowd comes from a Democratic source. Our Springfield correspondent sends word that some of the Democrats propose to vote for "Jim" Robinson for United States Senator, but that others will oppose him because he was a salary-grabber. So was John.

"Ole Virginny" bemoans the departure of many of her sons who go to the West and Southwest to grow up with the country. The attractions of the whipping-post and the Moffit bell-punch are not sufficient to hold the boys of energy and ambition to her old field-pines and worn-out soil.

Senator Booth, of California, has introduced a bill which reduces the price of public lands from $2.50 an acre to $1.25, and gives pre-emptors a right to obtain 160 acres under the Homestead act the same as on any other Government land.

The "Literary Bureau" has got it down fine: Whoever advocates the re-election of Gen. Oglesby and opposes Logan is guilty of "perfidy" and "vilification." It is a sort of party treason to be for anybody except "Big Injun Me."

Three hundred Democrats attended the banquet at Columbus on the night of the 8th of January. Two hundred and ninety-seven of them are candidates for Governor, and the others are dark horses in training as Presidential candidates.

It is a pity that the times are so deuced hard that an opera company in Boston should only be able to get $6,000 as the gross receipts for one matinee performance. Resumption has raised a muss, sure enough.

A New York paper says Dan Voorhees ably misunderstands the currency question. And no man can talk as well on a subject concerning which he knows so little as the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

It is possible that when Little Phil read the reply of Secretary Schurz he may have wished that he were "twenty miles away."

At Richmond, Va., good skating is such a rare enjoyment that all the lads and lassies are enjoying it to the uttermost.

IRON AND STEEL.

Statistics Showing the Production of the Past Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 12.—The report of the condition of the American iron trade of the past year has just been completed. It states that the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1877 was 2,314,585 tons, and in 1878, 2,382,000 tons. Pennsylvania shows an increase of over 100,000 tons, while Ohio shows a decrease of over 30,000 tons. In 1878 Pennsylvania made more than 50 per cent of the total production of pig-iron in the United States. At the close of 1877 there were in the United States 716 blast furnaces, of which 270 were in blast and 446 out of blast. At the close of 1878 there were 700 furnaces, of which 260 were in blast and 440 out of blast. The stocks of pig-iron on hand and unsold at the close of 1877 amounted to 642,351 net tons; at the close of 1878, about 516,000 tons. At the close of 1876 stocks amounted to 688,798 tons. The production of 1878 was increased about 70,000 tons. Stocks decreased about 126,000 tons, and consumption increased about 195,000 tons. Ten out of eleven steel works were busily engaged in the production of steel rails during the entire year. Putting the iron and steel rail products of the year together, we have, in round numbers, a total of 930,000 net tons as the rail product of the year. This product has only once been exceeded in our history,—in 1872, when the product reached 1,000,000 net tons. In 1879 we will probably equal even that immense product.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—A fifteen-ball tournament, for the championship of the State, closed last night. J. Hough, of this city, was the victor, losing no games.

Chief Joseph and Yellow Bull, of the Nez Perces, passed through the city last evening, en route to Washington. They go to complain of the non-fulfillment of the terms of the treaty under which they surrendered to Gen. Miles. Their present location in the Indian Territory does not suit. Mr. Chapin, an interpreter of the tribe, accompanies them.

THE LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—A letter received at the Northwestern Transportation Company's headquarters, from Grand Haven, reports an ice-barrier from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep, extending 500 feet outside of the harbor piers, which effectually shuts the steamships Minneapolis and Amazon in. Meantime, the Ludington and Manistee harbors are entirely free, and the boats make regular trips.

The schooner Pride has been libeled at Sheboygan for seamen's usage.

RELIGIOUS.

Talmage Replies to His Critics in an Autobiographical Sermon.

A Discourse by Prof. Swing on the Subject of "Liberty."

The Rev. Robert Collyer Exhorts All Men to Beware of Extravagance and Pay Their Debts.

The Mission of the Park-Avenue M. E. Church—A Sermon by Dr. McChesney.

TALMAGE.

HIS REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mr. Talmage preached a remarkable sermon this morning in reply to his critics. His text was Mark, xiii., 34, "To every man his work." He said there are in the world 1,377,000,000 fields of usefulness, one to every individual, and that no one can do the work of any one else. He regarded this day as a double anniversary. It was nearly ten years since he first became pastor of the present congregation, and on Wednesday last he was 47. On this account, the audience should not be surprised if he were somewhat autobiographical. He started from an old-fashioned Christian family. He never saw his father cry but once; that was when the lid was screwed on his mother's coffin. "There were twelve of us children," he continued, "six of whom are now in Heaven. I started for the legal profession with an admiration never cooled, but God converted my soul, and put me into the ministry, for which I thank him.

I KNOW ABOUT 5,000 MINISTERS, PERSONALLY, and they are as near perfect as human nature ever gets to be. I'll not hide the fact that my chief ambition has been to apply the ministry of 6,000 years ago to the present. I found the religion I wanted in the Garden of Eden, where it was promised woman's foot should bruise the serpent's head. I have started on a mission to bruise the serpent's head. I hate him. I never see his head but I throw something at it, [laughter] and have always found

THE HARDER HE WAS HIT, THE LOUDER HE HISSED.

Hitherto I have gone for him with but one foot. Hereafter I propose to use both feet. Between us there shall be no truce, no compromise. When I am dead, I ask but for one thing. I want no slab, no craped church, no oration. A plain box will be enough, if my elders will say, 'He never compromised with evil.' I don't forget my style of preaching has been severely criticised by clerical brethren. It has come to be understood that at installations I am to be served up as an awful example. [Laughter.] Three words are principally used to describe me. They are mountebank, sensationalism, and buffoonery. [Laughter.] This only shows that some of

MY CLERICAL BRETHREN ARE NOT HAPPY.

I have never assailed them. On the contrary, I wish the dear souls all the good possible—large congregations, $15,000 salaries, houses full of children, and Heaven to boot. [Laughter.] No one ever heard me say anything against any Christian worker, and no one ever will. I am so busy assaulting the powers of darkness that I have no time to stab members of my own regiment in the back. I might answer these gentlemen, but would that advance our holy religion? Let them go on; it relieves them and don't hurt me. I advise them to remember what every layman knows—that no one can ever build himself up by trying to pull anybody down. [Loud applause.] In trying this, my dear Christian brethren

FAIL IN TWO RESPECTS.

They don't build themselves up, and they don't pull me down. When you assault me, my brothers, you assault all the homes represented here. You are a metaphysician. May you succeed in driving people to Heaven by raising a great fog on earth. [Laughter.] You are logical. Go on hooking people into Heaven on the horns of a dilemma. [Laughter.] Your work consists in pastoral visits. God go with you as you go to take tea with old ladies. Remain all the afternoon, if you wish, and, if the evening be damp,

REMAIN ALL NIGHT.

[Great laughter.] You will reach people I never can, and I people you never can. In every possible way I will help you, and when you throw a brickbat at me, I'll pour holy oil upon your head until it runs down over your coat-collar. [Renewed laughter.] May God put a blessing in your shoe and another in your hat, and then before you and then behind you, and another on top of you, until you can't get out, and may you in the end be lifted to Heaven, where

I NOW APPOINT A MEETING WITH YOU

to talk over the glory we have both had on earth. During these ten years I have not only been criticised but often misrepresented. I don't suppose any man with a special work escapes. A few years ago, when living in Philadelphia, I came hither to unite in marriage Dr. Boynton, an eloquent geological lecturer. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a wedding excursion was afterwards taken in a balloon that went up in the Central Park, in the presence of 5,000 spectators. Next day it appeared in the Philadelphia papers that I had desecrated the marriage ceremony by performing it a mile high above the earth in a balloon, and thousands believe that story to this day. [Laughter.] Eight or nine years ago, during Christmas festivities, in the presence of children made roaring happy with cakes and sweetmeats, noticing among the decorations a star made of Christmas greens, I said:

'BOYS, I FEEL LIKE A MORNING STAR.'

It happened that was in a street song, though I did not know it. Two days afterward, there appeared over the name of a member of a neighboring church the statement that, in a pulpit, I had quoted two or three verses of 'Shoo-fly.' [Laughter.] This communication went on to say that the song was sung in our Sabbath school every Sunday [renewed laughter], and the editor of a prominent newspaper, thinking a church member could not lie, wrote a grave editoral deploring the fact that the pulpit had been so desecrated, and lamenting the ruin that was coming on the Sabbath-schools. [Roars of laughter.] The editor of a religious newspaper in Maine has in his possession a letter from a clergyman which says I came into this pulpit one Sunday morning

IN FULL INDIAN DRESS,

with a headdress of feathers, and brandishing a tomahawk. [Great laughter.] It also says the platform was appropriately decorated with arrows and buffalo-robes [renewed laughter], and its author asks, with tears in his eyes, if some ecclesiastical authority could not be evoked to prevent such exhibitions. [Great laughter.] I state these things, not to stop them, but for public information. I don't want them stopped. They make things spicy. [Laughter.] Long ago I learned they do good. I consider it a great privilege to be able to preach the Gospel through the press of these two cities. The newspapers have done me more than justice, and I thank them. I should be mean and ungrateful to object to their editorial columns

WHEN THEIR REPORTORIAL COLUMNS HAVE BEEN SO FAIR.

My enemies have given me this privilege. They have told such lies about me that the world is curious to know what is really said in this pulpit, and now the leading papers of the entire country give me a regular hearing. I was called here by nineteen persons, and now, thanks to my enemies, have a congregation of

BETWEEN SEVEN AND EIGHT MILLIONS!

Go on, mine enemies! I can afford it if you can. There is a falsehood, however, that strikes a different key. It invades the sanctity of my home, and when I get through with this part of my subject every fair-minded man and woman who listens will be indignant at its atrocity. It has been stated in private circles, and hinted at in newspapers, that, sixteen years ago, I went sailing on the Schuylkill River with my wife and her sister, that the boat capsized, and that, having the opportunity of saving either my wife or her sister, I let my wife drown and saved her sister, marrying the latter within sixty days. I now propose

TO NAIL THIS INFAMOUS LIE ON THE FOREHEADS OF ITS AUTHORS,

and hereafter will invoke the law to punish whoever revives it." [Applause.] Here Mr. Talmage produced a manuscript from which he read in substance as follows: "My sister, Sarah Talmage Whiteman, and her daughter, came on a visit to me at Philadelphia. In order to make it pleasant for her, I suggested a trip to Fairmount. There were in the party my wife and our daughter, and my sister and her daughter. At that time I was ignorant of the topography of the place. When we arrived at the banks of the Scuylkill, I proposed to row, and, hiring a boat, we all got in.

NOT KNOWING ABOUT THE DAM,

and unwarned by the keeper of the boat-house, I pulled straight to the brink, suspecting nothing until some one began wildly waving his arms on the shore. I looked back and saw that we were already in the current of the dam. I tried to back the boat in vain. No one can ever know the agony of terror I suffered. We went over the dam, the boat capsized, and my wife instantly disappeared, sucked in by the undertow. Her body was not brought out until some days afterward. I,

NOT BEING ABLE TO SWIM A STROKE,

was hanging on to one side of the boat. My niece was hanging on to me, and my sister was hanging on to the other side. A boat from the shore rescued us, and, after an hour of effort at resuscitation, my child, who was nine-tenths dead, breathed again. A carriage drove up, and, leaving my wife on the bottom of the Schuylkill, we rode to our desolate home. Since the world was created, a more ghastly and agonizing calamity never happened, and it is of that scene that ministers of the Gospel and

MEN AND WOMEN WHO PRETEND TO BE DECENT

have made sport. My present wife was not within 100 miles of the place. The two were entire strangers. They had never heard of each other, and not till nine months afterward did I even know of the existence of my present wife. I was introduced to her by my brother, her pastor, the Rev. Going Talmage, now stationed at Haramus, N. J. My first wife's name was Mary R. Avery, and she was a member of the Reformed Church of South Harriman street, Brooklyn. My present wife is Susie Whittemore. She was a member of a church at Green Point. Multitudes saw us land on the banks of the Schuylkill, and hundreds who knew Mary R. Avery

COULD HAVE BEEN FOUND AT ANY TIME

in Brooklyn. What do you think, husbands and wives, of a lie like that? I have never spoken of this before, and never will again, and I give fair notice that if any two responsible witnesses will give me the name of any responsible person repeating this slander, I will pay $10 for the information, and I will put on the criminal vagabond—

THE LOATHSOME, ACCURSED WRETCH WHO UTTERS IT—

the full force of the law!" [Great applause.] Mr. Talmage laid down his manuscript and said: "With my congregation in sympathy, and with the blessing of God upon me, my ten years of ministry here have been years of rapture. As to the future, I would say my ideas of sermons have changed, and my theology has been condensed into one word—'Help.' I want to help everybody—in store and kitchen as well as in church. I want to preach sermons that will last through the entire week, and mitigate the struggles of daily life as well as relieve the agones of tormented conscience." In conclusion, Mr. Talmage announced that, on next Sunday, before returning to the series of sermons on the moral condition of the country, he would answer one more of his critics, and his text would be "Sensationalism versus Stupidity." This announcement was greeted with laughter.

LIBERTY.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text:

And the truth shall make you free.—John, viii., 32.

The honor must rest upon Christ of having made the broadest statement ever made in regard to liberty. That He made such an utterance in such an early period of the world's thought will point out His high origin. In all times deep and true statements have been made over this human condition, but these words of wisdom or eulogy have been spoken over some special shape of political emancipation. The liberty which has elicited most remark has been some release from despotic rulers,—the escape of the citizen from oppression or of a slave from his bongage. Freedom being a comparative condition, it comes whenever a person has escaped some form of forcible detainer or when some law is passed removing some oppressive measure or custom. A Persian congratulated the Greeks upon the fact that they called no man master, but were free. The word here derived its worth from a simple comparison of Persian and Greek in some of the relations of man to State. When the Southern black man hastened North and reached Canada he felt the air of liberty, but it was only a relative liberty,—an escape from one form of physical and mental restraint. It shows how imperfectly men have grasped the thought and fact of freedom when we mark what subdivisions they have made of it into political liberty, religious liberty, and intellectual liberty. Long ago, while we think the world was yet young in the quality and power of reflection, Christ came and let fall the broadest and truest possible utterance over this popular, almost sacred, word, "And the truth shall make you free." Here was a statement which would include the fugitive slave in his flight, the Persian in his longing for political equality, the philosopher like Galileo in his prayer for free thought, the worshiper in his hope of toleration, woman in her demand for legal and moral equity. Truth, in its wide outreachings, would lay its kind hand upon all forms of unjust restraint, and would be everywhere the breaking of chains and the opening of iron doors. Such was the summing up of the whole matter by the carpenter's son.

When the Greeks were enjoying the liberty on the possession of which they were congratulated by the Persian Cyrus they were still in the bondage of a false philosophy. Not enough truth had dawned upon them to enable them to rear properly their children, not enough to enable them to consolidate and preserve their State, not enough to prevent them from being the victims of pleasure and vice. They were free only from the arbitrary will of a King. Similarly imperfect was Roman freedom. A free Roman sometimes possessed fifty, or a hundred, or a thousand slaves, thus showing that liberty had come to that Empire in a most vague outline. Thus, all along the highway of nations, liberty has only implied some mitigation of some one ill, and never the broad and noble victory over all false conditions and principles. And when religious liberty came to our Saxon ancestors it was a liberty which knew better how to take rights than to grant them,—it was the right to differ with a Pope, but not a right to differ with a Protestant Bishop. It is an impressive scene to behold Christ moving upon such a chaos and declaring that when the truth shall make man free they will then possess something worthy of the name of liberty. Let us, with those words as a base, press forward to mark and measure this wide and perfect freedom.

What is this truth which may achieve such a success for all who may possess it? Truth is a general term for all knowledge. But its best significance—the one used by the Savior—is the knowledge of law—law of conduct and being. The Jews around Christ were exulting in the fact that they must be noble freemen, because they had Abraham for a father, but in this boast they were at once rebuked by the words that relations to an ancestor could not confer any dignity, that such dignity would always come from a man's relations to truth,—truth of conduct and of information and of character. A son of Abraham might suppose God to be a something made of wood or brass, or he might suppose the earth to have been made for the Hebrew race, or he might suppose that evil must be repaid with evil, an eye for an eye, or, a son of Abraham might imagine work to be disgraceful, and idleness an emblem of rank, and thus be the most abject slave of false ideas and practices. Relations to truth are the relations which determine at last the quality and quanty of personal independence. In no day or part of his life can man bear well a false principle. So far as he holds one he is a slave, for we are all the creatures of our ideas. When the old medical science held to frequent and copious bleedings, all who lived in that period were the slaves of an error. In the age of Elizabeth, some student of nature founded an argument for despotism upon the fact that in the most industrious and wise of all colonies—a swarm of bees—the multitude obeyed one queen. She was the one will, the single impulse. Therefore, democracy was against nature, and the Queen held her throne by a divine right. Thus were the liberties of some overthrown by a bee-hive government,—an error rising up out of a fanciful resemblance. An error of translating a single text, perhaps, gave the first fifteen Christian centuries the Papal Empire, which, most of that long period, was co-extensive with the civilized world. "Upon thee, Peter, I found my Church," is the rendering that gave us the largest religious and political monarchy of modern history. A slight change of rendering would have given a new color to all the past eighteen centuries. The false notion that the earth was the central star and that all the other stars went around it, held all the astronomers in a painful bondage for many generations. But these errors are mild in their power to work injury compared with the errors of morals. Who will ever be able to estimate the evils that came from persecution and from sins that stood fully justified by good but mistaken men? The world is made sorrowful enough by men who do what they know to be wrong, but what an addition to this sorrow when good men swell the quantity of calamity by doing wrong under the supposition that they are right! It is almost certain that Tetzel was sincere when he sold salvation for a little money. When the 50,000 Protestants had been slaughtered in a night, the Christians who performed the murder rushed to their churches to bless God for such a success in ridding the world of their own and His enemies. Calvin has left behind him full evidence that he was most sincere. He attempted to do right. In presence of all these ills, brought upon mankind by the good, even by the best, how full of reason and application are the words of Christ, for unless the truth comes to make us free we shall live the lives of degraded slaves. Our ignorance of the relations of life will make us either slaves or tyrants.

With the deeper study of truth has come the many-shaped freedom of our times. In accounting for the rise of civil liberty we always make mention of the meeting of the English nobles, and their King, John, to frame the *Magna Charta*. But we do this because we can see a group of men better than we can see the waves of truth which are silently passing through the bosoms of unknown, humble men. And yet we know that the meeting of John and the nobles was only an overt act of that truth, which had been clamoring for generations for a new utterance. Twenty years before this great charter or Constitution was signed, Dante had, when far away, set into his song the liberty which the Barons afterward inserted into a parchment, at Runnymede. Between this Runnymede and Florence there lay different nations and languages, and hundreds of miles, thus showing us that the limpid water is not only to be seen in the lakes and brooks, but is to be found in all the earth under our feet, so truth does not originate on a battlefield, nor in a poet's chamber, but it trickles through all the soil of the human world, be the people numbered by millions, and be their land a whole continent. It was 300 years after King John, and Dante, that Luther discovered some new freedom for religion, and it was 200 years after Luther that our fathers declared some new liberty for America. Thus, while you and I look at battlefields and charters, and hear the ring of swords and see some chests of tea thrown overboard and say, "There comes liberty," our Master looked deeper, and said that, as rapidly as truth shall come to man, so rapidly will come emancipation. The gradual growth of truth is the growth of individual privilege. The tree of knowledge and the liberty tree grow in one garden.

This truth will more and more declare the real relations of man and man, of man white to man black, of man rich to man poor, of man to woman, of parent to child, of morals to opinion, of creed to virtue, of man to God, and God to man; and out of these successive revelations there will come a liberty, and an equality, and a fraternity of which at first none could dream but a Christ. The men whom we see with their hands full of social blessings, the reformers in religion, the Wilberforces bringing release to slaves, the heroes whose plumes are showing us how the freedom of the State is coming by a battlefield, are only points where the inmost truth of our world is becoming visible. Our eyes are dull and our imagination weak. We see the ground best with its trees and foliage and play of sunlight when it is lifted up into a hill or a mountain; but had we not such defective eyes and such defective fancy, we should see the world better in these forests which lie so immense, and in these level fields whose flowers and grass are unbroken for a thousand miles. Equally defective is out vision of spiritual things. We see freedom in a hero, or in a proclamation from a President or a Czar, but do not mark that, under these lofty landmarks, there is a universal truth coming along of which each man, each patriot, is only a detached leaf, a branch from a rustling forest. While a patriot may be compassing a reform for his country, while a philanthropist may be pleading for the manumission of slaves, while some Christ-like soul may be seeking toleration in religion for Jews or the Quakers, behold, one truth is spreading through all these tongues, and has other words for which it has not yet found lips of sufficient wisdom and eloquence. That one revelation or discovery was the equality of man. That is to say, after four, or five, or six thousand years of intellectual action, it was discovered that man white, and man yellow, and man red, and man black, was yet only one man, and that therefore his rights and possibilities were one. The Chinese had not so thought, and do not yet so think, but they view themselves as a celestial race; the Hebrews did not so think, for they put to death freely all surrounding tribes, and thought themselves a peculiar people. In India a man of certain rank will not so much as use a cup or a dish that has been ever used by one of lower caste. Gradually under such a world a new idea of the oneness of man began to move like the hidden powers of an earthquake, and all governments and castes began to tremble with the deep convulsion. The ideas of steam, and electricity, and railways, are wonderful discoveries indeed, but they must all rank second to the discovery that the many colors of manhood made only one and the same man. When the world began to travel and compare thoughts and works, it found that Epictetus, the slave, was as great in all the elements of human worth as the Emperor, his master; it was found that the slave Æsop was more brilliant than the King Crœsus, and his fable against Pisistratus was also too powerful for the throne of that King; it was gradually found that Egypt knew almost as much as the Hebrews of morals, and almost as much as the Greeks of art; and thus has the unfolding of a truth run until our era found that the black L'Ouverture and Frederick Douglass possessed the same soul and genius that urged onward a Wendell Phillips, or a Parker, or a Channing. The Northern zones contributed Linnæus, Jenny Lind, Charles XII., while the coast of Africa gave a line of literary and religious names to the record of human nobleness. Coming with light hair from the land of snow, or with curled hair from the land of sun, it is with one mind and soul all these children move, and, thus meeting, they have woven by united hands all the chaplets of liberty. Compared with this freedom coming from the spread of a truth, how unworthy was that liberty which came from relations to Abraham! How humble the formulas of old aristocracy, compared with the formulas from Christ! Kings may emancipate subjects, but truth must first set free the King.

That a deep study of the truth is breaking the chains of mankind, this fact will bear witness, namely, that all the forms of liberty come in one group. The blacks celebrate the 1st of August because on that day England terminated the bondage of her part of the African race; and other slaves, elsewhere, celebrate a certain ukase, or proclamation; but while the white and black political slaves are thus moving out into freedom, with equal step the thoughtful Galileos of science are moving away from their chains; the communicant at the altar is flying from the bondage of the Church; the the theologian is flying from his slavery to old opinion; the body is flying from intemperance; woman is seen running from a tyrant to find that nobler being, a friend. Thus all the shapes of emancipation come hand in hand. The people who repair to the ballot-box, the chemist and astronomer who fear no Pope, the Servetus who fears no Geneva, the woman who fears no despotic lord, the Christian who fears no thumb-screw, the theologian who fears no Inquisition, all join with the black man in the joyful race for liberty. The difference between the negro and the theologian lies only in this, that the theologian was foremost in the race. The North Star of liberty shown out for all equally. The citizen started out for it in the thirteenth century, the theologian and the church-member started in the sixteenth century, and with him the chemist and astronomer, the slave set out for his new world in a later period, and, in the nineteenth century, woman added her form and smile to the multitude, pouring out of all gateways to seek relief from the whip of the taskmaster.

Now. the simultaneousness of this many-shaped flight demonstrates that it was all coming from a common cause. And that cause must be found in the formula of our Lord that truth was coming into the world, and was making men free. It was one mental power and one information which decided about the power of a father over a child, a husband over a wife, a ruler over a subject, a Church over a theologian, a master over a slave. As the word man expands and includes an Esquimau, and a Saxon, and an African, so the word freedom opened its arms and embraced at once a citizen, and a serf, and a philosopher, and a Christian.

If, now, God's truth is such that the knowledge of it is always hurrying mankind along toward a better condition, then we need never fear it, no matter from what quarter of the sky it may be coming. Truth is only another name for the laws of God, and as the laws of steam, of mechanics, of agriculture, and of food and drink, bring only a greater happiness and success, so the truth in morals and in Christianity will only lead men sooner or later to a better condition of society. It will make men free in the long or short development of the plot.

Having seen how personal liberty is springing up from advancing thought, and that Church and State stand trembling amid this rumbling of elements, let us mark this, that all servility is based upon fear, and cannot well be sustained by the ideas of natural equality and friendship. Fear must have formed a large element in all the old unity and peace of the Church and State. The obsequiousness, the fawning of the subject before his King, and of the humble Christian before his Bishop or his pastor, sprang from the power seen in the greater by the less. If liberty and equality have come to overthrow this reverence, this trembling dread, they have not left the world without a most generous compensation, for so far as liberty has destroyed fear it has established a nobler tie,—that of admiration and friendship. If as a slave man once feared the State, now as a citizen he can love it; for the freedom which emptied him of tread, clothed the State with beauty, and while her vassal was being transformed into a freeman she was herself being transformed into something that could be approved of by the highest reason, and loved by the deepest affection. The same compensation is coming in the domain of Christianity. If the modern liberty of opinion and spread of truth are making sad havoc of the trembling dread with which the communicant on one side the altar looked toward the minister, arrayed in the robes of learning, on the other, they are atoning for this loss by changing the clergyman, until he enjoys a respect and a friendship worth more, coming from his equals, than the adulation of a million slaves. What is lost in fear is gained in the finer gold of friendship.

The complaint of many that men do not cherish the respect for Christianity which men once revealed, is partly true, but more largely false. This may be admitted, that the multitude is now in a migratory condition. They are just passing out of those times when all feared not only Satan, but also God on His throne and the servant of God in the desk. What a powerful passage is that in Richelieu where the Cardinal brings those abductors to their knees by hurling at them the curse of Rome. an emblem, that passage, of the awe in which men stood in presence of every cathedral, and chapel, and priest. But neither Rome nor Protestantism can hurl a curse now. Running from such a debased and debasing sentiment, men will for a time be in a disturbed and restless faith full of the memory of past injuries, just as slaves flying North were homeless, and aimless, and thriftless, because they had left an old home and had not yet found a new cabin with more of ground and sunlight. In this sense it may be that society at large has undergone some change in its feelings toward the many branches of the Protestant Church. But this disturbance is incidental and transient. What was once a weak and superstitious fear in the hearts of the common people will indeed never return. but instead well come a friendship for the sanctuary and for the clergyman, in the desk or by the altar, that will render despicable the downcast eye and "hinged" knee of the past. The love of truth which is transforming the flock is also transforming the shepherd; and, whereas he once cultivated qualities which evoked fear, he will henceforth cultivate the qualities that will claim a public love and respect. As we need no arm of authority to make us love the arts, as we can ask no fulmination of power to make us enjoy a "day in June" or a page from a true and good book, so it might easily come to pass that our age or the next will go to the sanctuary not by the authority of any voice of Church or State, but by order of that soul in man which makes him wish to commune with other freemen in thinking of those things which belong so solemnly to the other side of the grave whither he hastes. It may require a generation to lead men to go from a most free and happy choice to those steps up which they and all their fathers went by a form of compulsion, but the public heart will make the change and will love the Church the more when it shall have become a place in which the banner of human and Divine friendship shall wave in beauty.

If now some few forms of truth, by penetrating society, are lifting up the multitude and are setting free all, from the humblest slave to the deepest philosopher, what would at last be the destiny of us all and of our children could only Christ's truth of a future life and a future joy, for the good become all inwoven into our spirits as the truth of equality has become bound up in the affections of the statesman and the people! Truth has brought indeed a mighty emancipation. We walk, and run, and play, and work in that sweet air of personal independence. But yet, we are slaves! There is a chain upon our hands! We are all afraid of one calm and marble face! We shrink from grasping the one icy hand. But could the whole truth which Christ taught and lived enter into our mind and deeply color our spirit, then, oh what a freedom would come! Having sung all the national hymns of this lower vale, having seen the escaping slave, and the escaping thinker, we should set our lips to a higher anthem, and should behold ourselves, the poor slaves of sin and misfortune, flying to the sweeter fields of heaven. It is not in the least probable that Christ defined freedom for only this life. As the sunbeams strike the earth and then move beyond to the other realms, so this utterance of Jesus strikes our civilization here, and lo! we see it glancing off and falling upon the shores of paradise. His truth, having emancipated here the serf, and the student, and the believer, and woman and the little child, has yet a nobler destiny! It can come to us in the last hour and say: "Weep not, oh soul! for thou art soon to be free!"

THE CURSE OF DEBT.

SERMON BY THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning on "The Curse of Debt,"—a topic the mere enunciation of which contains a proposition whose truth will not seriously be questioned by most people, and particularly by those who, not to speak it profanely, have been there themselves. Mr. Collyer chose for his text the following brief but meaning Scriptural admonition:

Pay thy debts.—*II. Kings, iv., 7.*

There were very few things in life, he said, so full of danger as running into debt. Looking at the men of Chicago, for instance, there were more of them to-day who had been damaged by running into debt than by drinking strong drink. Debt was like a chain, binding its victim, who was too often powerless to remove it through any other agency than a Bankruptcy Court. According to a good old divine, the best means to escape commission of sin, next to having the grace of God, was to pay your debts right along. An angel from Heaven, or a man risen from the dead, could not enforce the lesson to be drawn from this evil of running into debt with any greater weight than could the stories of the victims themselves. Youths, gifted and promising, were overtaken by this evil,—men from whom the best might be expected. It had been well said of Poe that he was a millionaire who never had a shilling in his pocket. The examples of Jefferson and Walter Scott were particularly impressing, the latter wearing himself out in his vain endeavor to release himself from the bondage of debt. At first the bond was like a thread of golden wire, but strand after strand was added until it became a strong cable, holding its victim its firm and galling embrace. The young, who were growing up to middle age, had need to firmly resolve that they would pay their way as they went and thus avoid having nothing left at the last but old age and the burden. Poor fortunes should not be allowed to run riot in picturing out the wealth of princes and desiring it, for the end thereof was debt. The men who were advocating the present fiat money were, as a rule, men who had borrowed money and couldn't pay their debts, and who would do, as Theodoric was asked to do, debase the coin. The stern old King, however, refused to take this course, declaring that nothing which bore his image should ever lie,—in which respect he was quite unlike the modern Fiatists.

This desire for rapid advancement was a snare to the young. Instead of beginning married life in an humble way, they must go into good society, live in a mansion, and commit all sorts of extravagance. Then they resorted to speculations of various kinds to retrieve their failing fortunes, and often only made their cases even worse. The first danger lay in spending what they ought to spare, and then falling back on the feeling that they could make more as they spent more. There was no greater lesson than this: that, if one devoured all the corn in the seven plenteous years, he would, at the expiration of that period, lie around the granaries of the prudent and long-sighted, imploring them for assistance. Too many young people began domestic life by living on chicken, and at last coming down to oatmeal, where their parents had started. The Vanderbilts, the Stewarts, the Astors, and most of the wealthy men of the land had begun on oatmeal and let the chicken wait, and they were not busied in carving out a fortune before they had gotten it. The temptation to spend and then speculate was to be shunned. It might be urged that the carrying out of this advice would beget narrow-mindedness, but in the majority of cases this was not true. The young man who bought a Bible when he couldn't afford it, and ran in debt for it, had better throw it away, for it might do more harm than good. People were wont to pity poor Goldsmith in his poverty, but Mr. Collyer was rather inclined to think the pity was due to the milkwoman and the landlady whom he kept out of their money for the reason that he could make £800 by writing a natural history,—although Johnson had said if he knew a horse from a cow, it was all he did know,—while the women must go to prison for debt. If any young man, in the course of his Bible reading, had any doubts that the Scriptures inculcated the duty of his paying his debts and owing no man anything, Mr. Collyer advised him to sell his Bible and buy a copy of the life of Benjamin Franklin. There was no opportunity for any vicarious sacrifices for this sin of running into debt, no more than there was an opportunity for the daughter of one of the Glasgow Bank Directors to go to prison in her father's stead, although she begged and implored that she, and not he, might bear the punishment for his crimes. If people would only look to their spending, the saving would take care of itself. He would urge every young man to stand clear from debt, and the day was close at hand when prosperity should dawn. He thanked God that there were many young women left who were willing to marry a poor man and begin with oatmeal. Some would say that the seven plenteous years were going to last forever, and that the seven years of famine were all a mere dream. Let no one believe a word of it. Suddenly the storm of financial disaster burst, and then the prudent and the forehanded were found prepared for it and provided with their husbanded means, while the venturesome lost property and other worldly possessions and went down. A religious inflation followed a commercial, and men wanted to get religion on the same terms as they got money, forgetting that God's choicest gifts were bestowed in His own way.

In conclusion, Mr. Collyer said he would be glad to think that some day in the future some of his hearers who might now be in danger from the evil of which he had spoken, would sit down in their own homes and say: "Well, my old minister preached a sermon about debt. It didn't seem to have any more religion in it than the Book of Esther, but it got into my heart, and what he said has stayed with me from that day to this, and it did me a great deal more good than if he had preached what a great many men seem to call religion."

PARK AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

SERMON BY DR. M'CHESNEY.

"The Mission of Park Avenue M. E. Church" was the subject of a sermon yesterday forenoon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. McChesney, who chose for his text the fifth and sixth verses of the Seventy-eighth Psalm, as follows: "And of Zion it shall be said: this and that man was born in her, and the Highest Himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count when He writeth up the people that this man was born there." He said that it was highly probable that the Psalm was written by one of the descendants of Rosah, on the return from the Babylonish captivity, and was in praise of Zion of Jerusalem, called elsewhere the City of God, City of the Great King. The Psalm was prophetic, and, forecasting the future of God's Kingdom on the earth, was full of prias of the Christian Church. The inspired Psalmist did not say that no evil should ever be spoken of the Church. There always had been those who had found pleasure in saying hard things against the Church, and that had always been one of the obstacles in the way of its success,—one of the trials which the Church has to encounter; one of the annoyances which tests the patience of the Church. Sometimes the professed children of God say evil things about the Church,—say so many bitter, unkind, unjust, and even false things about the Church, that observing men are ready to wonder whether the children of the Devil can surpass them in that particular. But while the Church always has been subject to that trial, God counterbalances all by speaking glorious things concerning His Church. It was not his purpose at that time to preach about Heaven or the condition of the Church in the world to come. The last book in the Scriptures gave them glimpses of her condition there, but they were not there yet, though it was probable that some of those who were members of that Church would know, before this year of grace ended, what were the experiences of the Saints above. But as a church they had a mission before them in the present life. Dr. McChesney then spoke about the stability of the Church, and the presence of God in all its work. There were men who thought they could improve on God's method who had a patent process of getting to Heaven without salvation. First of all, it was the mission of that church to be true to evangelical Christianity. The lot on which Park Avenue M. E. Church stood was donated for that purpose, and for no other. But how was that church to promote Bible Christianity? An answer was already furnished them: "Of Zion it shall be said: This and that man was born in her." In Old-Testament times, when a man was converted to the Hebrew faith, he was said to have been born,—born again; and Nicodemus, a Jew, knew what Christ meant when He said: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God." The Church, then, if her mission was fulfilled, was the birthplace of souls. How different from some other places which might be mentioned, where souls perish! There were hovels and marble-fronts in our city alike in this, that they were inflicted with the dread contagion of ruined souls; the plague of death eternal was within their portals; there was blood on the door-posts, blood in the secret chambers where souls already lost took their deeper plunge in the gulf of separation from God and goodness. When God issued his final search-warrant for lost souls, the angel of His presence would walk with sword and sceptre in an atmosphere laden with the imprecations of the lost, and let down his plummet in that gulf into which multitudes have already disappeared. Was it nothing to them that a few of the victims once smiled in their homes, gladdened their hearts with the prattle of their childhood, passed the days of their innocence in the presence of family altars, became familiar with prayers and songs, took Coronation and Old Hundred with them into outer darkness, haunted by bitter recollections of sacred opportunities gone, and now impassable barriers prevent their escape from self and sin? And that was death. All hail, then, to the church which planted her batteries of Gospel agency for the overthrow of sin. The sanctuary was the place for men to begin to live,—to be "born by a new celestial birth"; and it was fitting to inquire whether that object had been accomplished in the history of that church. Those who had been longest associated with the church knew that not a few souls had there, in the past years, begun to live the life of faith; had there felt the first pulsations of life divine. And some had already joined the glorious company of the redeemed in Heaven. How did the members of Park Avenue M. E. Church expect that their children would be converted there unless they brought their children there, and have them at their side, and while the preacher was preaching the Word help him by paternal prayers? When he entered upon his pastorate one of the first things he noticed was the absence from the congregation of many of the children of church-members. For the third year he was seeking opportunities to correct the mistake. If the church could actually succeed in saving the youth of her own families, it would be a great achievement. The church could accomplish her mission only by being true to Methodism.

Standing, as he did, in an Arminian pulpit, and standing there of choice, because he had accepted the doctrines of free grace, he could be truly liberal in sentiment and spirit without preaching Calvinism on the one hand or Universalism or Unitarianism on the other. His did not claim that his creed was the best statement of Christian truth extant, but only that it was the one that he preferred, and so long as he occupied that pulpit he was obligated by every principle of honor to defend and promulgate those doctrines.

Dr. McChesney spoke at some length on the doctrine, practices, and growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and closed by saying that all the work they did and every dollar they contributed was their answer to the question, "Shall the interests of Methodism be protected in this community?"

An appeal was made by one of the Trustees, to the congregation, for contributions with which to pay $300, the amount of interest due on the church debt,—$6,000,—and the required sum was nearly raised.

THE CHEYENNES.

Hot Pursuit of the Indians Not Killed at the Beginning of Their Sally.

A Soldier Killed at Noon Yesterday by the Flying Savages.

Another Wounded in the Shoulder at 4 in the Afternoon.

The Indians Now in the Bed of a Creek and Well Protected.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 12.—Fifty Cheyenne savages are still at large, having escaped from their stronghold among the bluffs last night where the troops had corraled them. Their trail was followed this morning going northwest. The advance guard of the troops were fired upon by a party of savages

AT NOON TO-DAY,

who were, doubtless, covering the retreat of the main band, killing Corporal Ore, of Company A, Third Cavalry. The other members of the guard, seeing their leader falling dead from his horse, shot through the heart, charged on the Indians, who were concealed in a rifle-pit near the top of a ridge. In the charge the guard

KILLED ONE INDIAN

and wounded another. The remaining Indians escaped through the heavy timber. At 4 this evening the troops had got up with the savages, who surprised the troops, firing a volley into their midst and wounding Private Hunter, of Company C, Third Cavalry, in the right shoulder. The savages were intrenched in the bed of a small stream. The troops kept up

A CONTINUOUS FIRE

in the direction where the savages are supposed to be until dark, when the firing was discontinued until morning. Two more companies of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Maj. Vroom, left here at dark this evening for the scene of hostilities, carrying two twelve-pound Napoleon guns with them.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Senate met this morning at 10 a. m., a quorum being present. A number of Senators who had voted against adjournment yesterday until Monday evening failed to respond to their names when the Secretary called the roll. There was not much business to transact, and the regular order was got through with in a few minutes. A record of the absentees was made by the Secretary, a list of about twenty being included therein. Senators Ford, Archer, White, Johnson, and Campbell were granted leave of absence.

The President presented a petition praying for equality in medical practice from persons who denominate themselves the physico-medical school of medicine, and asking that the Governor's appointments in the State Board of Health be not confirmed until their school is represented. The petition was referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

New bills were introduced, as follows:

By Mr. Fuller—Fixing the time of holding the County Court of Boone County in March, July, and December.

Mr. Bash introduced a bill upon the subject of real estate, the provisions of which limit the commission of brokers and auctioneers for selling real estate to 2½ per cent of the value in cases where there is no contract, but allowing the same rate in both pieces of property in cases of an exchange.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill amending the School law so as to provide that Township School Treasurers shall hold office two years instead of one.

Several attempts were made to adjourn to meet again this afternoon, but without success.

The order of bills on first reading having been disposed of, and no business being before that body, the Senate adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. J. C. Smith, the new State Treasurer, has filed his official bond with the Secretary of State. It is in the penal sum of $500,000, the sureties being Frank W. Tracy, Charles W. Matheny, Howard K. Weber, Christian Wolf, James D. B. Salter, Samuel H. Jones, B. D. Lawrence, Floyd K. Whittemore, George M. Brinkerhoff, and William McCague.

Attached to the bonds are acknowledgments by these gentlemen, who swear that they are worth, above all liabilities, the sums placed opposite their names, as follows: Frank W. Tracy, $140,000; C. W. Matheny, $50,000; A. K. Weber, $20,000; C. Wolf, $20,000; J. B. D. Salter, $20,000; Samuel H. Jones, $100,000; Rheuna D. Lawrence, $50,000; F. K. Whittemore, $25,000; George M. Brinkerhoff, $40,000; William McCague, $35,000.

The bond has been approved by the Governor and by Judges Craig and Sheldon, of the Supreme Court.

James P. Slade, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has also filed his bond in the sum of $25,000, with Marshall W. Weir, Abram Gooding, Charles Gooding, M. T. Stookey, Joseph Penn, Charles Lind, and W. M. Anderson as sureties, and it has been approved by Gov. Cullom.

The Judges of the Supreme Court made their usual formal call on the Governor at noon to-day, according to their custom whenever they are in session here, and indulged in a friendly smoke and chat with his Excellency.

The final returns from the recent special election in the Fifty-first District were received this afternoon, showing the election of Judge W. V. Eldridge, the Republican candidate, by 668 majority. The vote was immediately canvassed, and the certificate issued to him, thus giving the Republicans another vote in the House.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—The advent of Senator Matt H. Carpenter into Wisconsin to-morrow evening, on the train from Chicago, is being arranged by his managers with a view to a Senatorial effect equal in its artistic combination to Artemus Ward's "dying to slow moosic." The *Times* correspondent has been called home from here to accompany ex-Senator Carpenter from Chicago. A carefully-written telegram is to be sent back from each station on the route after passing the State line, the tenor of which will be that the Badgers are all ecstatic for Carpenter. A few hoots are to be magnified to tumultuous cheers. A few friends standing on the platform stamping their feet are to be heralded as dense multitudes blocking up the trains and producing a rise in the thermometer by their hot zeal for the election of Matthew. His progress is to be an ovation sixty miles long. The hankering Senator is to leak a few tears of gratitude for this unexpected uprising of his friends, who, like the tailors of Tooley street, are to be, for the nonce, the people of Wisconsin. All this is to be done up in the *Times* with an extra prelude of headline alliteration heralding the guest and enthusiasm in a horn,—the ink-horn of the *Times* man. Previous to his arrival here, a train is to run out from Milwaukee. A free ride, free demijohn and cigars will fill it with a noisy band of claqueurs, and as this train stops at intermediate stations these festive claqueurs are to swarm out on the platforms and supply a liberal amount of clamorous imported enthusiasm for the ex-Senator. This Milwaukee crowd is to receive him at Madison with all the appliances of counterfeit gust and spectacular eclat. All this is to be bruited in the *Times* and Milwaukee papers as proof that Wisconsin is just solid for Carpenter. The air is to be filled with shouts of "The King shall have his own again!" and the readers of these journals are to believe that Matthew is to be elected with a drunken and more delirious gust than that which ushered in the restoration of the good-natured, easy-virtued Charles the Second. All this will not fool a single one of the solid-healed Solons of Wisconsin.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The House to-day, after three days' discussion, adopted the Senate resolution providing for a conference with the State creditors. The preamble, however, was amended to set forth the impracticability of increasing the present rate of taxation in furtherance of any plan of settlement decided upon the conference, but expressing anxiety to do consistent with what is believed to be the interest of the State and her creditors.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to make it a felony for banking houses to make use of private deposits.

In the House, bills were introduced to repeal the Dog Tax law; giving the Bachelors of Arts and Sciences the same privileges as Masters in voting for College Trustees; and to require a popular vote for all improvements except sidewalks in villages of less than 5,000 population.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Monday evening the Republican members of the Legislature will nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

FIRES.

AT EVANSTON. ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—A little after 11 o'clock Saturday night the residence of Prof. Louis Kistler was discovered in flames, and within one hour and a half was almost totally consumed. The fire originated from a defective flue. There was an insurance of $3,000 on the house, $2,000 on the furniture, and $1,000 on the Professor's books. A good portion of the furniture and books was saved. A bungling job on the part of the Fire Department has created comment. The two rival hose companies of the town, in their effort to reach the scene of the fire first, forgot to sound the alarm from the engine-house to the Water-Works, and, upon attempting to use their hose, after going the intervening half-mile to the fire, were unable to obtain a flow of water. A man was immediately dispatched to sound the alarm, but a long delay was forced upon the company.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—Two more houses were destroyed by fire in Evanston to-night. They were situated on Lincoln street just off Ridge avenue, and were the property respectively of one Nick Bowre and a widow, Mary Daupre. The fire was discovered about 9:30 in Bowre's kitchen, and, an hour later, both his house and that of his neighbor, Mrs. Daupre, were burned to ashes. The wind that prevailed only allowed the rescue of a portion of the furniture. There was no insurance. Bowre's loss is $3,000. Widow Daupre's is $2,000. This is the fifth fire for Evanston within a few days.

AT DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 12.—The distillery of F. A. Schwill, in this city, was burned last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage to the building will amount to $3,000, and to the alcohol works, which were totally destroyed, $50,000. Insured in the Buffalo, Germania, Meriden, Faneuil Hall, Farmers' of Cincinnati, City of Richmond, Richmond, Va., Melville of Massachusetts, Granite of Richmond, Va., Companies for $1,500 each.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 12.—At 12:30 this morning a fire broke out in Hauck's Hudson County Brewery, at East Newark. The brewery and all the buildings connected with it were totally destroyed. Two steamers from this city were promptly on the ground, but could render no assistance for want of water. The fire communicated to adjoining buildings, and at this hour (1:30) is still raging.

AT BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Jan. 12.—A fire last night destroyed Hull's brick block, the residence of Frederick Hull, a building owned by Henry Sommers, and badly damaged two adjoining houses. The loss on buildings and to occupants was $100,000; insurance, $35,000. Hentz & Co., clothing; F. H. Brewster, dry goods; and Frederick Hull were the heaviest losers.

AT FRANKLIN, O.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—A *Gazette* special says Levi Cralleson's store-house at Franklin, O., containing 100,000 feet of lumber; Vail's livery stable, with four horses, several wagons, and buggies, and Vail's dwelling adjoining, burned last night. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Indications For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer south-west winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, possibly light rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, southwest veering to cooler northwest winds, with rising barometer and clear weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, falling followed by rising barometer, southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snows.

For the Lower Lake Region, south and west winds, cloudy weather, possibly occasional snow, stationary or higher temperature, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.181	21	71	S. W.	4	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.171	26	63	S. W.	1	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.108	29	56	S. W.	5	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.106	28	68	S. W.	7	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.067	24	79	S. W.	10	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.002	24	79	S. W.	10	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 29; minimum, 17.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.14	4	Calm	......	Clear.
Boise City	30.18	20	N. W., gent	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	30.06	−2	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.05	18	S. W., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.24	33	S. E., gentle	......	Hazy.
Cheyenne	29.82	28	N. W., gent	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.00	24	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.17	38	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.12	25	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.01	24	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Denver	29.86	19	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Des Moines	29.98	25	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.05	22	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Dodge City	[illegible]	19	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.74	23	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Erie	30.07	23	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.82	22	S. W., brisk	......	Fair.
Ft. Garry	30.17	−13	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.13	27	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.99	23	S. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.14	18	S. E., gen.	......	Foggy.
Keokuk	30.02	27	W., fresh	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.87	29	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.04	19	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Louisville	30.18	32	N. W., gen.	......	Cloudy.
Madison	29.90	23	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Marquette	30.71	30	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
Memphis	30.27	31	S., light	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	24	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.22	39	S., light	......	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.25	44	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
North Platte	29.72	20	W., gentle	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.94	26	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Oswego	30.09	25	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Pembina	30.12	−14	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Pioche	29.73	30	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.11	30	N. W., light	......	Cloudy.
Port Huron	30.05	19	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.09	18	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Sacramento	30.19	41	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt LakeCity	29.92	33	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Sandusky	30.13	26	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.19	45	N. E., gen.	......	Clear.
Shreveport	30.28	34	Calm	......	Foggy.
St. Louis	30.15	25	S., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.80	27	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.07	25	W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.32	38	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Virginia City	29.56	13	Calm	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	30.05	8	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.08	16	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Arrived, the Samaria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Arrived, Batavia, from Liverpool, and Reindeer, from Bremen.

HAMBURG, Jan. 12.—The steamer Wieland, from New York, has arrived.

"ENGLISH SERFS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—In your issue of Thursday last, under the alarming heading "English Serfs," is an article calculated to leave a very false impression on the minds of your readers. Will you allow a vagrant Englishman to answer you as shortly as the nature of the case will permit?

To your very first statement I must take exception. The present distress in England among the working classes is confined to our great centres of manufacturing industries, such as Sheffield, Bolton, and Manchester. Judging at least from the reports, the purely agricultural districts, such as Hampshire and Wiltshire, are enjoying a blessed immunity from the general privation, the result of the universal depression of trade.

I am free to admit, however, that your grievance is no imaginary one. The condition of the English laborer does leave very much to be desired, and his position, so far from improving with the rapid advance of wealth and civilization which this century has witnessed, grows yearly worse. You endeavor to find the explanation of this social phenomenon in the system. It seems to me that you are wrong; that it may be more justly referred to the improvidence of the class, and more particularly to extraneous causes which at present influence the production and distribution of wealth in England.

A system of peasant proprietorship is impossible in a country like England, where population is so dense and acreage so small; nor under such circumstances would the soil be nearly as productive as at present. It is proverbial in our country that small farms are eaten up by their expenses, and cannot compete with large farms. Were all the land in England to be declared free to-morrow, or parceled out in equal portions to the laboring classes, the cost of production would increase enormously, the price of provisions would rise accordingly, and I doubt not a national famine would be the result. You instance France to show the beneficial effects of peasant proprietorship, but you must remember that, in population and acreage, England and France are in inverse ratio, and you must also consider the different nature of crops and climate. The culture of the vine, the olive, and the orange require an amount of fostering attention which only a proprietor can be trusted to give; it is far different with our agricultural products. England is essentially a manufacturing, France an agricultural, community; to compare the conditions of existence of these two would be as reasonable as to apply the same law of nature alike to field and factory. Land laws and systems are powerless to advance the British laborer, but he can powerfully work his own salvation by increased prudence and industry. In Norway, Sweden, and, I believe, Switzerland, no peasant is allowed to marry unless he can prove to his pastor that he is in a position to support a wife and family, but with us in England the pauper father of ten children is looked upon as a subject for pity and for sympathy.

Then, too, we are reaping the fruits of the most iniquitous system of poor laws ever framed. If they were directly devised to encourage idleness and destitution, they were indeed masterpieces of statesmanship. There are two laborers, A and B. A is prudent and industrious, and when his working days are past finds that his savings are sufficient to secure him a small annuity, just sufficient to provide him with the bare necessaries of life. B is a drunkard and a spendthrift, and finally has to be supported at the expense of the community. What wonder, then, that A concludes his thrift and industry were a mistake, since in the end they procure him no greater comforts than fall to the share of his dissolute neighbor B! Truly our poor laws set a premium upon idleness and improvidence. It seems to me that the poverty-stricken condition of our English laboring classes is owing to three great causes: (1) The great increase of population. (2) The extensive introduction of machinery. (3) The immense investments of English capital abroad.

The effect of the first cause is to raise the price of food so that unless a proportional rise of wages ensues the laborer grows daily poorer.

The effect of the second cause is to diminish the demand for labor. Thanks to the introduction of machinery, few hands can now do the former work of many. This has the effect of flooding the labor market, and the result is a fall in the price of wages.

Probably the third cause operates the more powerfully. For the last twenty years English capital has been flowing out of the country in an ever-increasing stream. India has drained us, America has had her share, and the European national debts have gone up from an aggregate of 400 million pounds to nearly 5,000 millions, and of this colossal sum by far the greater part has been contributed by England.

It is not to systems, to constitutions, or forms of government that we must look to ameliorate the condition of the working classes; it is to a more general diffusion of intelligence, prudence, and enterprise. Your obedient servant,

MORETON FEWEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MINNIE HAUK AND THE CHICAGO FIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Your Vienna correspondent, in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1871, while describing the benefit performance organized by Miss Minnie Hauk, whereby 4,000 florins were realized and sent to the Chicago Relief Society, used the following language: "If ever the varying fortune of the artists who remembered Chicago in her distress should bring them to that city, I feel confident that the bread which they cast on the waters of charity will come back to them more than ten fold," etc. Miss Minnie Hauk, the gifted American prima donna, appears to-night in "Carmen." I have no doubt but that the large audience at Haverly's will bestow on her the heartiest applause, which her great talents richly deserve, but the large majority of our Chicago people who cannot be present at Haverly's should also remember that they owe Miss Hauk a debt of gratitude for the spontaneous and energetic initative taken by her while in Vienna in behalf of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. The writer of this was in Vienna at the time when the news of the great catastrophe reached there, and he can testify that Miss Minnie Hauk was the first to come forward and take steps towards raising funds for the suffering Chicagoans. She had many difficulties to contend against, but, like a true and brave-hearted American girl, she overcame them all, and succeeded in realizing 4,000 florins by a benefit performance given by her and several members of the Royal Opera-House whose aid she succeeded in enlisting. It is but due her that we should remember this now, when she has come in our midst, and show our gratitude in some such tangible way as not only her great talents, but also her great act of charity in time of our need, deserves. Yours,

GYULA.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A train of eight special palace cars, under the supervision of Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bearing the Mapleson opera company of about 300 persons, started from Boston at 8:30 last night en route for Chicago. The train was transferred from Harlem to Jersey City by the steamer Maryland, and the party left the latter place about 5 o'clock this morning, with the expectation of making a remarkably quick run, the intention being to reach Chicago at an early hour Monday morning.

Mr. Haverly received a telegram last evening from Mr. Mapleson, dated at Altoona, Pa., in which he states that everything is in first-rate order, and that the train is making splendid time. The company left Philadelphia at 11 o'clock, and reached Altoona at a quarter past 5. The party will reach Chicago this morning at about 10 o'clock. Mr. Haverly has been at considerable expense and pains to render his theatre worthy of the opening this evening. The auditorium has undergone quite a transformation in the last few days in the shape of fresh carpeting, upholstering, gilding, and other decorations befitting a fashionable audience.

When the lips are dry or scarred,
When the teeth are dark or dull,
When the tongue is hot and hard,
And fills the tainted mouth too full,
The magic Sozodont supply,
And all these ills before it fly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CATARRH REMEDIES.

CATARRH---CAN IT BE CURED? IF SO, HOW?

The secretion gathers mainly in the posterior nasal cavity. There is the seat of the disease, and the point to be reached by active treatment. No cleansing through the nostrils anteriorly reaches this spot. It must be done in the manner shown above. This instrument, entering the post-nasal cavity from behind, throws a powerful stream forward out of both nostrils, and removes at once every particle of secretion. Upon this clean surface the proper healing remedies take instant effect. This treatment has been adopted in New York and New England, and supersedes all other methods. It is the invention of Dr. Williamson, formerly Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New York, author of "Observations on Nasal Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness," etc., etc. The report of the New York Throat and Ear Institute for 1877 says: "Dr. Williamson's thorough cleansing from within outwards is the most important step yet taken towards curing Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness. Nothing can be more perfect than the action of his instrument. A great number of cases of Deafness, caused by Catarrh, date their first marked improvement from the time this treatment commenced."

This treatment is now introduced here for the first time. Dr. Williamson, the inventor, will be pleased to see those interested in the subject at his rooms, 113 East Madison-st., daily from 9 to 1. Persons at a distance dealt with by correspondence.

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM.

USE DR. DOHME'S SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM THE SUPREME SKIN REMEDY

$500 REWARD that it will eradicate ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTH, ETC., from the face of any and every LADY or GENT that uses it. It cleanses Malaria from the system, *brightens the eyes, and beautifies the complexion.* A certain cure for all Skin diseases, and *positively harmless.* $1.00 PER PACKAGE or 6 FOR $5.00. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

BELL, MANN & CO., 163 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Chicago Finances Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active---Breadstuffs Firm and Steady.

Hogs Lower---Provisions Stronger---A Big Demand for Meats.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for last week, $19,628,924, show a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year, $20,252,608. But this nominal difference is accounted for by the difference in the number of banks, the range of prices, and other causes that are known to have diminished bank clearings. The effect of the weather has also to be taken into account. The week has been a quiet one among the banks. The demand for loans has been moderately good, especially from the Board of Trade. The Chicago banks are having some competition to meet from New York and Boston, and loans of Chicago money have been made at rates unusually low. We hear of sixty and ninety day loans at 6 per cent. Bank rates are quoted at 6@7 per cent for call loans, and 8@10 per cent for time loans. There have been some orders for currency from the stock country, but the movement for the week has been in favor of the city, with some shipments of currency to New York. The brokers have had an active and advancing market for local securities; the supply in the market is small, and all that are to be had find buyers at full prices. North Division Railway 7 per cent bonds have advanced to 104 bid, and 105 asked; city scrip to 97 asked; Traders' insurance stock to 105 bid, ex-dividend; West Park bonds to par and interest bid; West Division Railway 7 per cent certificates to 104 and interest bid; West Side Railway stock to 171 bid, and South Side Railway stock to 165 bid; Chicago 7 per cent bonds to 108 and interest bid; and the water bonds to 109½ and interest bid.

Government bonds were in the same demand as on previous days of the week. The 5-20s of 1867 declined again ¼, to 101⅝, while the 5-20s of 1868 advanced ⅜, to 104½. The rest of the list showed no change in price.

Gold was sold in small lots at ¼ of 1 per cent premium. There is an out-of-town demand for gold making itself felt at the New York Sub-Treasury. The New York *Journal of Commerce* attributes this to the course of the Treasury in refusing to pay coin interest in coin at Chicago and other points. It says:

> So long as there is any obstacle interposed to prevent their obtaining gold, either in settlement of these claims or in exchange for legal tenders, the people outside this city and in the immediate vicinity will be sure to want the coin, and will take measures to get it, even if they have to send to New York for the gold and pay the cost of transportation home. The Treasury Department should take measures to accommodate these people as soon as possible. The coupon payments at interior Sub-Treasuries cannot be very large, and are doubtless heaviest at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary might modify his recent order so as to enable the Assistant Treasurers at the points named and at Chicago and St. Louis to pay with gold any interest coupons that might be presented. This would satisfy the demands of public creditors, and holders of legal tenders would doubtless then be content to wait until gold was more generally distributed throughout the country before they clamored for it in exchange for United States notes.

The resumption of railroad traffic has stimulated the offerings of bills drawn against grain, which could not be moved during the snow blockade. Business was active in foreign exchange. There was no change in posted sterling rates, but actual transactions were at 483⅛ and 487⅛. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 481⅛ in currency, and French commercial bills 525 in gold.

Consols opened at 95 11-16, and remained at that figure all day. The Bank of England gained $180,000 in bullion. The comparatively high price of consols, and the decreasing rates for money in London, indicate that the financial pressure there is decreasing, although the industrial situation grows worse every day. The Imperial Bank of Germany has gained $455,000 in specie, and has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Chicago bank clearings for the week were reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Days.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,479,891	$329,125
Tuesday	2,965,916	261,890
Wednesday	3,397,806	375,223
Thursday	3,406,166	336,559
Friday	2,933,249	302,423
Saturday	3,445,893	325,187
Total	$19,628,924	$1,930,409
Corresponding week last year	20,252,608	1,792,952

The stock market was strong, although transactions were not numerous. Prices showed an advance through most of the list. New York Central was up ¼, to 113¾; Michigan Central 2, to 79; Lake Shore 1⅝, to 68⅝; Northwest common ⅝, to 52¼; the preferred ⅝, to 79⅝; St. Paul common ¼, to 35⅛; the preferred ⅝, to 76⅜; Rock Island ¼, to 119⅝; Illinois Central ¾, to 82; Alton 1⅛, to 81⅛; the preferred 1, to 105; Erie ⅝, to 23¼; Wabash ⅜, to 21; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 8; C., C., C. & I. ¼, to 35; St. Joe common ⅜, to 13⅝; the preferred ⅛, to 34½; Delaware & Hudson 1, to 40¼; Lackawanna ⅛, to 45½; Jersey Central ⅝, to 35; Western Union 1, to 95¾; Atlantic & Pacific ¼, to 31¼; Canada Southern ⅛, to 47¼; Kansas & Texas ⅛, to 6½; and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern ¼, to 7⅞.

Union Pacific stands alone with a decline of ⅛, to 66.

It would be rash to infer from the wide territory covered by the rising prices of yesterday that the movement was a purely spontaneous one, the result, so to speak, of irresistible natural forces, that could not be controlled by the Titans of the stock market. Possibly we are on the eve of the great "bulge" that has been so extensively advertised to follow the resumption of specie payments, but the movement has, as yet, an artificial look.

Northwest gold bonds sold at 104, and St. Paul Sinking Funds at 100½.

Colorado, since its settlement in 1859, has produced $82,000,000 of precious metals. The product increased from $3,785,000 in 1872 to $9,820,743.12 in 1878. The mines yielded by counties:

Lake (Leadville)	$2,717,380.01
Gilpin	2,272,871.11
Clear Creek	1,264,606.00
Boulder	675,123.00
Park	478,400.00
Summit	345,774.00
Custer	282,500.00
San Juan region	534,089.00
Other sections	250,000.00
Total	$9,820,743.12

The San Francisco *Chronicle* corrects the prevalent error that the silver interest of the United States outweighs the gold interest. Quoting from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s report, it says:

> Last year the two metals were produced to about equal nominal value, as shown in the following aggregate statement of production:

Gold, 48 per cent	$38,956,231
Silver, 48 per cent	38,746,391
Lead, 4 per cent	3,452,000
Total	$81,154,622

> When it is considered that silver is therein rated at its nominal value of $1.2929 per ounce, 1,000 fine, while all the year it has ruled at a discount of from 12 to 17 per cent below that figure, it will be seen that the gold value of the production considerably exceeds the silver, and that silver is no longer king. California's gold mines have increased while Nevada's silver mines have fallen off.

Up to the week ending Dec. 22, the total length of the south lateral branch of the Sutro Tunnel was 992 feet. The quantity of water met with was 1,285,000 gallons per day. The temperature varied from 46 degrees at the mouth of the tunnel to 102 degrees at the header of the south lateral branch. The Sutro *Independent* says: "The heat in the header of the south lateral branch of the Sutro Tunnel is gradually getting greater, and only miners accustomed to the great heat of the lower levels of the Comstock mines can stand it to work there." The header will be finished about Feb. 10. Referring to the unsatisfactory character of the news now given out about Sierra Nevada, the San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

> In the important drifts and in the inclines, but a dozen or so of men are employed. These men are of the very flower of Flood & Mackey's trained army of silent miners. They are as dumb as oysters. They are old men, and, though working for $4 a day, all are well off, and are the trusted of the trusted. You might as well try to draw blood from a turnip as to get "inside" news from any one of them. The Superintendent is tried and true, and, even if he were not naturally so, a salary of $1,000 a month would tend to make him so. With all these men silent as midnight, it is easy to see with what heavily-loaded dice the outside stock buyer is playing.

The following shows the opening and closing prices of stocks for the week:

Stocks.	Opening.	Closing.
New York Central		113¾
Michigan Central	74⅛	79
Lake Shore	67	68⅝
C. & Northwestern	50⅛	52¼
Do preferred	76⅜	79⅝
M. & St. Paul	34⅝	35½
Do preferred	75⅛	76⅜
C., R. I. & Pacific	119⅝	[illegible]
Illinois Central	80	82¼
C., B. & Quincy	111⅛	112½
Chicago & Alton	78	81⅛
Do preferred		105
Union Pacific	66⅛	66
Erie	21⅛	23¼
Wabash Railway	21⅛	21
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅜	8
C., C., C. & Ind.	35	35
C., C. & I. C.	5⅛	5
Hannibal & St. Jo	13	13⅝
Do preferred	34	34½
Delaware & Hudson	38⅛	40¼
D., Lackawanna & Western	43⅛	45½
New Jersey Central	34⅜	35
Western Union Telegraph	94⅜	95¾
A. & P. Telegraph	29	31¼
Canada Southern	46	47¼
Missouri, Kansas & T.	6⅛	6½
St. Louis, K. C. & N.	7⅛	7⅞

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollar	1.00	
Mexican dollars, old, and new	82	
English silver	4.79	4.80
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.60

American silver halves and quarters ¼ per cent discount in currency.

Gold and silver dollars were 100¼ in currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	484	488
Belgium	521¼	517½
France	521¼	517½
Switzerland	521¼	517½
Germany	94⅜	95½
Holland	40	40½
Austria		46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int)	106¼	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int)	101⅝	101⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)	104½	104¾
U. S. 10-40s	107½	107¾
U. S. new 5s of '81	107	107¼
U. S. new 4½s	105	105¼
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	99⅞	100
U. S. currency 6s	120	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long)	*108	*109
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*108	*109
Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long)	*109½	*110½
Chicago 6 per cents, long	102½	103½
Chicago 6 per cents, short	101½	102
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	*107½	*108¾
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*102½	*103
City Railway (South Side)	165	
City Railway (West Side)	171	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div.	117	121
City Railway (North Div.) 7 per cent bonds	104	105
Chamber of Commerce	58⅛	
Chicago Gas Light	122½	
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's.	*104	*105
City Scrip	96	97
Traders' Insurance	105	
West Park bonds	*100	100½

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.—Governments firm.

Railroad securities buoyant.

State bonds dull.

The week closed with a very buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the final quotations were generally the hightest of the year. The advance for the day ranged from ⅛@2¼ per cent, and the transactions were on a larger scale than for a long time past. The leading features were Michigan Central, which advanced 2¼; Chicago & Alton, 1⅛; Lake Shore and Morris & Essex, 1⅛; Lackawanna, Northwestern common, New Jersey Central, Pittsburg, Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, and New York Central, 1@1¼.

The transactions aggregated 213,510 shares, of which 21,000 were Northwest common, 20,000 preferred, 37,000 Lackawanna, 39,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Michigan Central, 5,500 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 4,500 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Western Union, 2,800 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 7,700 Morris & Essex, 1,400 Illinois Central, and 1,900 Pittsburg.

Money market easy at 2½@3½ per cent, closing at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days quiet, at 483¼; sight, 487⅛.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $3,568,000; specie, decrease, $2,023,800; legal-tenders, increase, $3,222,800; deposits, increase, $309,200; circulation, decrease, $63,800; reserve, increase, $1,121,700. The banks hold $12,397,250 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106⅛	New 4s	99⅝
Coupons, '67s	101⅞	10-40s	107⅝
Coupons, '68s	104	10-40s, coupon	107⅝
New 5s	107⅞	Currencies	120⅛
New 4½s	105⅛		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	95⅝	C., C., C. & I.	35
Quicksilver	11	New Jersey Central	34⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	32	Rock Island	119¼
Pacific Mail	10⅝	St. Paul	35⅝
Mariposa	102	St. Paul, pfd	76⅜
Mariposa, pfd	101	Wabash	21
Adams Express	105¼	Fort Wayne	2¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	94⅛	Terre Haute	3
American Express	47	Terre Haute, pfd	10
U. S. Express	45¼	Chicago & Alton	81⅛
N. Y. Central	113⅞	Chicago & Alt'n, pfd	105
Erie	25⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	8
Erie, pfd	38	D., L. & W.	45⅛
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	31⅛
Michigan Central	78⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	125	C., B. & Q.	112½
Union Pacific	66	Hannibal & St. Joe	13⅝
Lake Shore	68⅞	H. & St. Joe, pfd	34⅛
Illinois Central	82⅞	C. P. bonds	107⅛
C. & Pittsburg	89⅞	U. P. bonds	106⅝
Northwestern	52⅛	U. P. Land Grant	109⅛
Northwestern, pfd	79⅛	U. P. Sinking F'ds	108

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36⅛	Virginia 6s, new	26
Tennessee 6s, new	30⅛	Missouri 6s	104
Virginia 6s, old	26		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	12⅛	Grand Prize	4⅞
Alta	6⅛	H. & N	15
Belcher	4⅞	Julia Consolidated	3⅝
Best & Belcher	22	Justice	4
Bullion	7⅛	Mexican	31
Caledonia	3⅛	Ophir	32⅞
California	10⅛	Overman	11
Chollar	45⅛	Raymond & Ely	7⅝
Consolidat'd Virginia	7⅞	Savage	13⅛
Crown Point	4⅛	Sierra Nevada	44
Eureka Consolidat't	31	Union Consolidated	58
Exchequer	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	20
Gould & Curry	12⅛	Bodie	9⅛

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 11.—Consols, money, 95 11-16; account, 95⅝.

American Securities—Reading, 12; Erie, 23; preferred, 35.

United States Bonds—'67s, 103⅞; 10-40s, 110⅛; new 5s, 109⅝; 4½s, 107⅞.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 113f 50c.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,820,000 marks. The rate of discount has been reduced to 4 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for January delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 7.85	$ 7.80
Lard	5.70	5.70
Shoulders, boxed	2.87½	2.97½
Short ribs, boxed	3.90	3.95
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	83	83⅛
Corn	29⅜	27⅞
Oats	19⅞	19⅞
Rye	43½	43½
Barley	97	96½
Live hogs	2.75 @3.10	2.60 @3.00
Cattle	2.00 @5.00	2.00 @5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning and corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1879.	RECEIPTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.
Flour, brls	11,270	10,652	12,049	7,755
Wheat, bu	83,353	65,464	57,237	49,171
Corn, bu	108,282	63,689	34,596	21,881
Oats, bu	22,411	28,259	33,775	2,208
Rye, bu	1,433	5,882	392	
Barley, bu	15,555	16,035	14,294	2,696
Grass seed, lbs	43,090	63,745	79,634	60,519
F. seed, lbs	23,160	45,290	47,310	21,715
B. corn, lbs	26,000	60,000	15,190	43,440
C. meats, lbs	840,830	128,064	4,389,430	4,184,850
Beef, tcs	35		160	50
Beef, brls		5	183	238
Pork, brls	150	70	421	1,014
Lard, lbs	310,800	105,992	1,127,300	1,371,630
Tallow, lbs	17,539	55,023	368,411	
Butter, lbs	130,254	75,253	84,600	72,795
D. hogs, No	1,666	1,893	838	609
Live hogs, No	52,798	39,011	4,755	1,824
Cattle, No	2,638	1,600	2,732	2,263
Sheep, No	928	1,181	354	1,528
Hides, lbs	113,205	240,417	186,018	89,600
Highwin's, brls	50		50	
Wool, lbs	15,314	350,751	810	178,027
Potatoes, bu	2,000	190	40	
Coal, tons	4,923	2,732	1,140	759
Hay, tons	128	150		10
Lumber, m ft	208	146	1,048	565
Shingles, m	329	395		70
Salt, brls	1,227	1,576	1,207	2,008

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 436 bu wheat, 944 bu corn, 590 bu oat, 343 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 amber wheat, 1 car No. 1 red winter, 10 cars No. 2 red, 1 car No. 3 do, 6 cars mixed wheat, 21 cars No. 2 hard, 92 cars No. 2 spring, 72 cars No. 3 do, 34 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (239 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 53 cars high mixed, 20 cars new do, 24 cars new mixed, 82 cars No. 2 corn, 3 cars rejected (184 corn); 14 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected (33 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars extra do, 1 car feed (21 barley). Total, 483 cars, or 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,056 bu wheat, 26,355, bu corn, 2,086 bu oats, 853 bu rye, 3,478 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending at dated:

	Jan. 11. 1879.	Jan. 4. 1879.	Jan. 12. 1878.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	59,686	60,509	62,150
Wheat, bu	576,054	560,468	331,580
Corn, bu	494,186	726,838	252,243
Oats, bu	150,617	255,380	89,317
Rye, bu	20,383	28,840	17,614
Barley, bu	78,795	82,183	62,269
Dressed hogs	7,429	2,024	7,714
Live hogs, No	256,765	118,688	225,068
Cattle, No	16,579	15,620	15,966
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	47,852	61,553	61,663
Wheat, bu	214,376	296,740	290,375
Corn, bu	298,891	257,578	85,704
Oats, bu	135,619	137,474	31,369
Rye, bu	9,100	3,861	2,355
Barley, bu	89,912	74,749	39,527
Dressed hogs	3,271	1,460	1,662
Live hogs, No	19,438	9,332	14,915
Cattle, No	10,189	13,043	7,414

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as dated:

	Jan. 11, 1879.	Jan. 4, 1879.	Jan. 12, 1878.
Flour, brls	40,940	60,970	19,845
Wheat, bu	654,980	929,212	903,128
Corn, bu	238,485	292,190	284,545

A notice posted on the bulletin board on 'Change informs the commercial world that instructions have been issued to agents along the Rock Island Road to receive no more corn for this city till further orders, the elevators here being full, but to receive other grain as heretofore. Other elevators are understood to be nearly full, while a few, as those on the Northwestern Roads, are not yet filled up; and the Alton and Central have plenty of room yet. A good deal of misapprehension exists with regard to the matter of storage here. Our "capacity" is stated at about 15¾ million bu, but 13 millions would probably be nearer the truth, and that means filling up all the bins and floors, which is practically impossible while there are so many different grades to be taken care of and kept apart. We have now over 10,000,000 bu in store here. A little more can be taken care of, but, at the recent rate of accumulation, two or three weeks more would see the end of the filling up process all round. The recent rumors of big shipments to be made from this city ought soon to be verified to give relief to the trade.

The leading produce markets were generally firm on Saturday, and a steadier feeling prevailed, the changes in price being smaller than usual. The chief exception to the rule in grain was barley, No. 2 being about 1c lower; and hogs, both live and dressed, were also easier, but the fact did not seem to materially affect provisions.

The dry-goods market was reported quiet, with prices steadily held. Groceries met with a good seasonable demand, and prices were well supported throughout the list. Coffees, rice, sugars, teas, and spices were firm. No changes were noted in the butter market beyond the fact that there was a further slight hardening of prices for choice and fancy grades, the supply of which falls far short of the demand. Cheese remained firm, under a fair demand. The dried fruit market shows increasing firmness, both for domestic and foreign varieties. The growing firmness of prices grows out of reports of serious damage to the fruit trees from the late severe weather. Apples and peaches have advanced ¼@⅜c from the lowest point, and prunes and currants are tending higher, in sympathy. Raisins are still advancing. Fish remain inactive and unchanged in price, though whitefish and cod are rather firmer. Oils, paints, tobacco, leather, bagging, coal, and wood were unchanged.

The demand for lumber continues fair, and all common grades are usually filled at the given figures. Wool and broom-corn were quiet. Seeds were also quieter, cloves being weak under more liberal offerings, with no urgent buyers on the floor. The sales of hay were equal to the offerings, and recent prices were firmly maintained. Hides were steady, the demand absorbing readily the daily receipts. The sales of green fruits were somewhat larger, the demand being chiefly local. Poultry sold readily at recent prices. Game was unchanged. The receipts of both poultry and game were light, but are expected to be larger with the return of milder days. Eggs were firm.

Rail freights were quoted at the following range:

	Fourth class.	Grain.	Flour.	Dressed beef.	Dressed hogs.
To Baltimore	.37	.32	.64	.87	.72
Philadelphia	.38	.33	.66	.88	.73
New York	.40	.35	.70	.90	.75
Boston	.45	.40	.80	.95	.80

The following figures were named for rail and ocean contracts:

	Provisions.	Flour—Bags.	Flour—Barrels.	Grain.
Liverpool	68¼	57½	$1.39¼	58¼
Glasgow	76¼	68¾	1.58¼	63
Bristol	85	71¾	1.52	
London	82¼	68¾	1.52	63

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named Saturday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	83,353	57,237
Milwaukee	54,150	35,212
New York	48,000	118,000
Detroit	27,300	
Toledo	20,000	8,000
St. Louis	30,000	5,000
Baltimore	43,300	
Philadelphia	30,000	
Total	336,103	223,449

The exports of grain, flour, and meal from New York during 1878 equaled 109,428,987 bu of grain, against 62,420,317 in 1877, and 55,499,558 in 1876. The exports from Baltimore last year equaled 47,075,240 bu, against 35,346,470 bu in 1877, and 35,255,206 bu in 1876. New York has gained more than Baltimore.

THE ALCOHOL TRADE OF 1878.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

> The export of American alcohol during the year just ended has been fully up to the best expectations, at least in regard to quantity. The foreign demand has absorbed the entire production above the home consumption, and we enter the new year not only without any balance of stock at the distilleries, but also with engagements ahead for future shipments sufficient to secure for both the distiller and the exporter a fair amount of business during first half of 1879.
>
> The sales and prices for deliveries up to the 31st of December, 1878, have been as follows: First quarter, for deliveries extending to June, 22,850 brls, highest price paid 35c, lowest 31¼c; second quarter, for deliveries to September, 23,846 brls, highest price paid 34c, lowest 31½c; third quarter, for deliveries to December, 27,560 brls, highest price paid 34c, lowest price 31½c; fourth quarter, for deliveries to December, 25,680 brls, highest price paid 33c, lowest 30c—in all 99,936 brls; average price for the year, and for deliveries not extending further than December, 1878, against a total export in 1877 of 28,930 brls at the average price of 31 19-20@38⅛c.
>
> The clearances in 1878 were 98,439 brls. These clearances include the balance of the sales made in 1877 for delivery in the first months of 1878, say, 7,650 brls, so that the shipments from sales made in 1878 aggregate only 90,789 brls. To these figures must be added the balance of December, 1878, deliveries, partly uncompleted and partly awaiting clearance, 9,144 brls. Total equal to the sales as reported above, for delivery up to December, 1878, 99,936 brls. Aside from these quantities, considerable engagements, as stated above, have been made for deliveries during the first six months of 1879. The highest price for said contracts was 31c and the lowest 29¼c, the latter figure having been practicable at the beginning of December, after which time 30c had to be paid, and was soon after declined.
>
> Alcohol is now held at 31½c for January and 31c for future months, say from February to June; but it is correct to remark that these quotations have had the effect of checking business almost entirely for the last ten days.
>
> The fact that the export of alcohol was last year limited only by the production, seems to support the opinion that, should the production be increased, the foreign demand might be expected to keep pace with it; providing, of course, that we should continue to meet the foreign markets in the matter of prices. To this effect we beg to remind the distillers that alcohol is not, like cotton and petroleum, an article to be found only in this country, and that we have competitors abroad whom it is our business to beat in price as well as in quality.
>
> The demand for January, instant, having been unusually large, the quantities offered for that delivery are necessarily very small, but for the following months there is still a wide field open to future transactions.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week ending Jan. 11, 1879:

Class of goods.	Foreign value.	U. S. Customs duties.
Dry goods	$31,366	$14,461.77
Books and printed matter	158	53.55
Artists' materials		16.80
Plate-glass	168	45.15
Ale, beer, and porter	23	19.20
Seeds	162	2.55
Jewelers' goods	5	1.75
Salt	2,650	927.36
Toys and fancy goods	835	314.10
Stereotype-plates	768	192.00
Herring	95	50
Wines and liquors	714	810.80
Grease	399	39.90
Cheese	401	92.72
Musical merchandise	2,603	608.05
Files	882	531.88
Stationery	117	10 60
Leaf-tobacco	359	288.05
Fruits and nuts	216	139.65
Total	$41,921	$18,605.28

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again active, though the volume of transactions in pork and lard was not so large as on Friday, and were stronger, but eased off towards the close. The leading feature of the market was the increased demand for meats to export. Foreign buyers held off latterly, but seem to have been stimulated by the news of two or three days ago, and now purchase freely in the belief that the market has touched bottom figures. Hogs were easier Saturday, and Liverpool reported an advance in meats and lard.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the total packing of the season of 1877-'78:

Points.	To date, 1879.	To date, 1878.	To date, 1877.	Total, Season 1877-'8.
Chicago	1,901,742	1,350,811	1,248,648	2,501,285
Cincinnati	510,875	408,394	433,867	632,302
St. Louis	330,000	290,000	350,000	549,540
Milwaukee	399,143	175,744	206,000	271,982
Louisville	192,000	240,000	235,000	273,414
Indianapolis	349,000	148,027	200,000	270,150
Cedar Rapids	*85,000	60,000	61,981	125,300
Des Moines	51,000	45,000	60,000	80,165
Sabula	41,450	21,845	28,000	40,376
Kansas City	132,000	80,000	92,000	188,344
Peoria	45,600			41,500
Quincy	32,500	28,000		40,400

*Estimated.

MESS PORK—Was active, and advanced 5c per brl, but receded late in the session, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller January at $7.85; 8,000 brls seller February at $7.85@7.97½; 24,500 brls seller March at $7.95@8.07½; and 4,750 brls seller April at $8.07½@8.17½. Total, 37,500 brls. The market closed steady at $6.37½ bid and $6.75 asked for old spot, $7.80@7.82½ for new, spot or seller January, $7.87½@7.90 for February, and $7.97½@8.00 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $7.00@7.25 and extra prime at $6.00@6.25.

LARD—Was firmer early, and closed 2½c per 100 lbs below the latest prices of Friday, in sympathy with pork. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs spot at $5.70; 60 tcs do at $5.67½; 1,250 tcs seller January at $5.70; 8,500 tcs seller February at $5.72½@5.80; 14,000 tcs seller March at $5.82½@5.87½; and 2,000 tcs seller April at $5.92½@5.97½. Total, 26,810 tcs. The market closed steady at $5.67½@5.70 for cash or seller January, $5.72½@5.75 for February, $5.82½@5.85 seller March, and $5.92½@5.95 seller April.

MEATS—Were much more active than usual, both on local transfers and for shipment, the foreign demand being large. The market was stronger as a consequence of the better inquiry, but fell off towards the close. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders, at $2.70 spot and $2.90 for March; 250 boxes do at $2.90 spot; 10,850 boxes long and short clears, at $4.00@4.10 spot and $4.15 seller first half of February; 25,000 lbs short clears at $3.95; 250 boxes do at $4.20; 4,718,000 lbs short ribs at $3.85 spot, $3.82½@3.90 seller February, $3.95@4.05 for March, and $4.05@4.15 for April; 6,250 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 4⅜c; 60,000 lbs do (14 lbs) at 5c; and 60,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 4@4¼c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 5⅝c. The following were the prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$2.75	$3.80	$3.90	$4.02½
Boxed	2.87½	3.95	4.05	4.17½
January, boxed	2.87½	3.95	4.05	4.17½
February, boxed	2.95	4.05	4.15	4.27½

Long clears quoted at $3.80 loose and $3.95 boxed; Cumberlands, 4⅛@4¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 5⅜@6¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 5⅜@6c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 4⅜@5c for same averages; green shoulders, 2⅛@2⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4@4¼c for shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c for short ribs, 4⅜@4⅝c for short clears, 7@7½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c for white, 4@4¼c for yellow, and 3⅛@4c for brown, with sales of 300 pkgs yellow at 4@4¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and $13.50@14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city, and 5⅞@6c for country, with sales of 300 brls city at 6⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very firm, with a moderate business doing. There had been a relatively good demand during the preceding days of the week, and holders did not expect much inquiry on Saturday, which is usually a quiet day. Sales were reported of 400 brls winters partly at $4.75; 450 brls double extras, partly at $4.25@4.50; 700 brls extras at $2.95@3.50; 250 brls low grade at $2.00@2.75; 30 brls buckwheat flour at $3.75@3.90; and 50 brls rye do on private terms. Total, 1,880 brls. The following was the nominal range of quotations:

Choice winters	$4.50 @5.00
Good to choice winters	4.00 @4.50
Fair to good winters	3.50 @4.00
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	3.50 @4.25
Fair to good springs	3.25 @3.75
Low springs	2.00 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @7.50
Buckwheat	4.00 @4.25

BRAN—Was steady but less active. Sales were 70 tons, at $7.25 per ton on track and $7.25@7.50 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $10.50 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $7.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, though with less doing than the previous day, and much steadier, the great bulk of the trading in futures being done at about the latest prices of Friday, and the market closed a shade firmer than then. Cash wheat was firmer, No. 2 advancing ⅛c under a very good demand, though the market did not open till about noon, when several large sales were made. The British markets were firm, cargoes off coast being quoted a shade dearer, and New York was firm, but our receipts exhibited an increase, with a fair volume of shipments for the season. The demand for futures was not brisk, but holders were firm in their views, and there was no pressure to sell, as no further material increase in our stocks in store is looked for, though the stocks appear to be about 360,000 bu greater than a week ago. Seller February opened at 84⅛c, declined to 83⅞c, improved to 84⅛c, fell off to 83⅞c, and closed at 83⅞c; seller March sold at 84⅞@85⅛c, and January at 83⅛@83⅜c, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 83⅜c; spot sales were reported of 38,000 bu No. 2 at 83⅛@83⅜c; 17,000 bu No. 3 at 69@69½c in Central, 70⅛c in R. I. and C., B. & Q., and 70c elsewhere; 10,000 bu rejected at 50⅛@52c, and 11,600 bu by sample at 52⅛@81⅛c. Total, 76,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was very quiet, with little change in prices. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 red at 87c; 800 bu No. 3 do at 80⅛@81c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 82@91c. Total, 3,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Sale was reported of 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 83⅛c.

CORN—Was in rather better demand, chiefly on the longer futures, and was quite firm, the market closing ⅛c above the latest prices of Friday. London and Liverpool were reported firmer on new, and our receipts were a trifle smaller, but the stocks in store at this point appear to have increased nearly 200,000 bu within the week. There was a fair demand for shipment, Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts being most wanted, and there were some whispers of partial rebates to parties willing to take corn out of store. Seller February sold early at 30⅛c, receded to 30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛c. Seller March sold at 30⅛@30⅜c, April at 31c, May at 34⅛@34⅜c, and January at 29⅛@29⅜c, all closing at the outside. Spot corn closed at 30⅛c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevators and 29⅜c elsewhere. Spot sales were reported of 83,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 29⅜@30⅛c; 2,400 bu new high mixed at 28c; 5,600 bu new mixed at 27⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 27⅛c; 6,000 bu by sample at 28⅜@29⅛c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 28@29c free on board cars. Total, 100,600 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and firm. The offerings were small, and there was some inquiry, particularly for cash oats for local use and filling small orders. Seller February was quiet at 19⅞@20c, March at 20⅛c, April at 20⅜c, and May at 23⅛@23¼c. Fresh No. 2 sold at 19⅜c, and No. 2 white were quoted at 20⅜c. The sample offerings sold promptly. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 19⅝c; 7,800 bu by sample at 20@22½c on track; and 20,400 bu do at 19¾@24c free on board. Total, 30,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm. Buying orders were on the floor, but they were unfilled owing to the paucity of the offerings. No. 2 sold at 43⅛c, and round lots were held at 44c. January was quoted at 43⅛@44c, and February at 44@44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 43⅛c; 1,600 bu by sample at 44⅛c on track; and 400 bu do at 45⅛c free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was very quiet and lower. A few lots were thrown out early to attract the holders of buying orders, and these were quickly taken, but most of the sellers immediately withdrew, being unwilling to accept lower prices. The market afterwards was very quiet. No. 2 sold to arrive next week at 95⅛c, and A., D. & Co.'s receipts brought 97c; February No. 2 declined 1c, selling at 97cr and extra 3 sold at 51c for February. Extra 3 sold at 55@56c in A., D. & Co.'s, and other receipts were quoted at 50c. No. 3 was quoted at 37@43c, and feed at 25c. Samples were scarce and in good request. A car of Utah barley has been sold at $1.22½. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 95⅛c; 1,600 bu extra 3 at 55@56c; 3,400 bu by sample at 30@72c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 44@53c free on board. Total, 8,200 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Sales were as follows: Mess pork, 8,750 brls, at $7.90 for February, $7.80 for January, $8.12½ for April, and $8.00@8.02½ for March. Lard, 2,000 tcs, at $5.77½c for February and $5.87½ for March. Short ribs, 650,000 lbs, at $3.75@3.97½ for March and $4.07½ for April.

LATER.

Saturday afternoon provisions were quoted easy. Mess pork sold at $7.97½@8.00 for March, and was quoted at $7.85@7.87½ for February. Short ribs were reported to be about 5c lower. Wheat was quoted at 83⅞c for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Medium beans were quoted at $1.25@1.35 per bu.

BROOM CORN—The usual number of small orders were placed. The stock is large, but the market is steady, though concessions would perhaps be made for large lots:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔	3½@4
Green hurl	3 @3¼
Red-tipped hurl	2½@2¾
Fine green, with hurl to work it	3½@4
Red-tipped do	2½@2¾
Inferior	1½@2¼
Crooked	1 @2

BUTTER—All good to extra qualities remain unqualifiedly firm. Fine table butter is scarce, and the little arriving is snapped up at full prices, creamery selling at 24@30c, and choice dairy at 20@23c. The medium and low grades have not advanced materially, but they show increased firmness in sympathy with choice. We now quote:

Creamery	24@30
Good to choice dairy	18@23
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@16

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes. Trade remains without much action and prices are little better than nominal. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 bu	12
Brighton A	22½	Do 5 bu	14
Otter Creek	19½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	20½	Do, double	23@24
American	19	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week, and were steadily held for full cream and part skim. For full skim and low grades there was not much call and prices were irregular.

September and October, full cream	8 @8¼
August do	7 @7½
Part skim	6½@7
Full skim	4 @5
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—Prices are firm. Trade has fallen off some, but is still satisfactorily active. Quotations remain as follows:

Lackawanna, large egg	$ 6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.50
Piedmont	7.00
Blossburg	6.00
Erie	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.50
Wilmington	3.00
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	4.50

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were lower and closed dull. Tierces were firm.

Pork barrels	$ 1.02½@ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.45 @ 1.55
Whisky barrels	1.40 @ 1.50
Alcohol do	1.60 @ 1.70
Flour barrels	35 @ 40
Tierce hoops, hickory	15.00 @16.00
Tierce hoops, oak	13.00 @14.00
Flour hoops	6.00 @ 7.00
Flour staves	6.00 @ 7.00
Bucked pork staves, ℔ m	15.00 @18.00
Bucked tierce staves, ℔ m	22.00 @24.00
Bucked whisky staves, ℔ m	28.00 @30.00

Rough staves $3.00@5.00 less.

DRESSED HOGS—Were rather slow and easier. Shippers were out of the market, and packers declined to take hold except at concessions, which were reluctantly made, though many lots were held over. Sales were noted of 5 cars and 102 head at $3.15@3.20. The market closed with the inside bid.

EGGS—Fresh packages were quoted at 21@22c, and fruit-house stock at 18@20c.

FISH—But little was doing in this branch of trade, though dealers report rather more inquiry than of late, and look for further improvement. George's codfish is scarce. Whitefish is firmer. The market is well stocked with most kinds. We quote:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$3.50@ 3.60
Family whitefish	1.75@ 1.90
Trout	2.90@ 3.00
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ℔ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore	14.00
No. 1 shore	10.50
No. 1 bay	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2 shore	5.50@ 6.00
No. 2 bay	4.50@ 5.00
Large family	4.75
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.10@ 1.20
No. 1 bay, medium	1.00@ 1.05
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, extra	5.00@ 5.25
Bank cod	3.50@ 3.75
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.05@ 1.10
Smoked halibut	9@ 10
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 35
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½ brls	6.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general demand shows but slight improvement, but the tenor of prices is firmer all around, and in raisins, currants, apples, and peaches, an appreciable advance has taken place within the past few days. The advancing tendency of prices is due to the reports of serious damage to the apple and peach crop prospects for the coming season. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 5½@ 6
Figs, layers	14 @ 16
Turkish prunes	6 @ 6½
French prunes, kegs, new	7½@ 8
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 17
Raisins, layers	1.80 @1.85
London layers, new	2.15 @2.30
Loose Muscatel	1.90 @1.95
Valencias, new	7½@ 7¾
Zante currants, old	3½@ 3¾
Zante currants, new	4½@ 4¾
Citron	14½@ 15½
DOMESTIC.	
Alden apples	13 @ 14
Evaporated	7 @ 9
New York and Michigan	3½@ 4
Southern	2½@ 3¼
Ohio	3 @ 4
Peaches, unpaired, halves	3½@ 3¾
Peaches, unpaired, quarters	3¼@ 3½
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	5½@ 6
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24
NUTS.	
Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	15 @ 16
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Texas pecans	5½@ 7
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts	5 @ 5½
Tennessee peanuts	4½@ 5
Virginia peanuts	6 @ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in better request, the weather permitting retailers to restock. Prices were unchanged.

Apples, ℔ brl	$1.50@2.25
Cranberries, ℔ brl	5.50@7.00
Lemons, ℔ box	4.00@4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	2.75@3.50
Valencia oranges, ℔ case	8.50@9.00
Coast oranges, ℔ brl	7.50@8.00
Florida oranges, ℔ 100	3.00

GROCERIES—There was nothing new to be said in connection with the grocery market. Business continues more than ordinarily good for this time of the year, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Below are the quotations:

RICE.	
Carolina	6¼@ 7¼
Louisiana	6¼@ 7½
Rangoon	6¼@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Mendaling, Java	27 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Choice to fancy Rio	17½@18½
Good to prime	16 @17
Common to fair	13½@15
Roasting	11½@12½
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	9⅞@10
Granulated	9½@ 9⅝
Powdered	9⅝@ 9¾
A standard	9¼@ 9⅜
Do, No. 2	8⅞@ 8⅞
Extra C	8⅝@ 8⅞
C No. 1	8½@ 8⅝
C No. 2	8¼@ 8⅜
Yellow	7 @ 7¾
New Orleans white, clarified	8½@ 9
Do, prime to choice	7½@ 8
Do, fully fair to prime	6¾@ 7
Do, fair	6 @ 6½
Do, common	6 @ 6⅜
SIRUPS.	
California sugar-loaf drips	40 @43
California silver drips	45 @48
Sugar-house sirup	35 @40
New Orleans molasses, choice	43 @45
Do prime	40 @42
Fair	35 @38
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25
SPICES.	
Allspice	18½@19
Cloves	45 @50
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14½@15
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @95
Calcutta ginger	8 @ 9
SOAPS.	
True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was firm under a fair city inquiry, which takes all the daily offerings:

No. 1 timothy	$8.25@8.50
No. 2 do	7.50
Mixed do	7.00
Upland prairie	7.50
No. 1	6.50@7.00

HIDES—Were fairly active and steady. The receipts continue moderate:

Light cured hides, ℔ ℔	7¼@ 7½
Heavy do, ℔ ℔	7
Damaged do, ℔ ℔	5½
Bull hides	5
Green frozen, ℔ ℔	5¾
Part cured, ℔ ℔	6¼@ 6½
Calf, ℔ ℔	10½
Deacons, ℔ ℔	40
Dry flint, ℔ ℔	14 @14½
Dry salted, ℔ ℔	11 @12
Green city butchers', ℔ ℔	5½@ 7
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ ℔	28

LUMBER—Trade continues good for the winter season. The shipments are larger than a year ago, and include some lumber that was contracted for last fall. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	9.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	9.50@13.00
Culls, 2 in	8.50@ 9.50
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@ 2.10
Track shingles	1.80@ 2.00

OILS—Trade was again reported quiet, with no quotable variation in prices. Lard oil was firmer, in sympathy with lard. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	12½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	15
Headlight, 175 degrees test	19½
Michigan legal test	22½
Extra winter strained lard oil	53
No. 1	50
No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	61
Linseed, boiled	66
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.30
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	80
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	50
Bank oil	40
Straits	43
Turpentine	33
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Were in good request and firm. Peachblows sold at 80@90c, and Early Rose at about 75c. The receipts are very light.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were steady. The offerings were fair and ample:

Chickens, dressed, ℔ ℔	5 @ 7
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	7½@ 9
Geese, dressed, ℔ ℔	5½@ 6½
Ducks, dressed, ℔ ℔	6 @ 7
Prairie chickens, ℔ doz	$3.25 @3.50
Quail, ℔ doz	50 @ 60
Venison, ℔ ℔	7½@ 9
Rabbits, ℔ doz	40 @ 50

SEEDS—Timothy was scarcer and firm. Prime sold at $1.12, and the quoted prices were $1.05@1.15. The receipts continue light. Clover was dull and weak, and the lower grades were lower, while prime was held almost at former figures, with buyers bidding less. Prime was quoted at $3.55@3.60 bid, and lower grades sold at $3.10@3.45. Flax sold at $1.15@1.25.

SALT—Was steady and in fair request:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.10
Coarse, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.50
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	1.75@2.00
Ashton dairy, ℔ sack	3.00

TEA—There is a very fair demand for teas, and a steady and firm market. Below are the quotations:

GUNPOWDER.			
Common	25@30	Finest	55@60
Good do	33@35	Choice	60@65
Medium	38@43	Choicest	65@70
Good do	45@50	Fancy	80@90
Fine	50@55		
IMPERIAL.			
Common	23@28	Fine	45@48
Good do	30@35	Finest	50@55
Medium	35@38	Choice	60@65
Good do	40@43	Choicest	68@73
YOUNG HYSON.			
Common	20@25	Fine	40@45
Good do	25@30	Finest	45@50
Medium	30@35	Choice	55@60
Good do	35@40	Choicest	80@90
JAPAN.			
Common	18@25	Fine	40@45
Good common	25@30	Finest	45@50
Medium	30@35	Choice	50@55
Good medium	38@40	Choicest	55@60
OOLONG.			
Common	18@23	Fine	42@45
Good common	25@30	Finest	48@53
Medium	33@36	Choice	55@58
Good medium	38@40	Choicest	60@65

WHISKY—Was less active, and steady. Sales were reported of 250 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was quoted at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—The sales were light, and the market exhibited no change. Quotations:

Washed fleece wool, ℔ ℔	28@31
Medium unwashed	22@23
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	15@18
Tub-washed, choice	35@38
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@23
Colorado, common	15@18
Colorado, coarse	10@13

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	2,300	33,709	615
Tuesday	3,031	51,650	1,442
Wednesday	3,384	47,450	1,462
Thursday	4,083	48,084	982
Friday	2,658	52,798	926
Saturday	2,000	39,000	600
Total	17,456	272,691	6,027
Same week in 1878	16,039	230,099	
Shipments—			
Monday	633	3,245	197
Tuesday	1,296	3,246	196
Wednesday	2,517	3,758	340
Thursday	1,285	3,297	196
Friday	2,792	4,755	354
Total	8,523	18,301	1,283

CATTLE—For butchers' and common stuff, which includes inferior to good fat cows and poor to ordinary mixed lots, there was a good demand throughout the week, and with comparatively light supplies the market ruled firm at a substantial advance over the previous week's prices. Owing to the interruption of the shipping movement occasioned by the snow-blockade at the East, the market for good to extra beeves opened extremely quiet, with prices leaning in buyers' favor, but later, with the obstruction to freight traffic removed, there was fair activity on shipping account and prices crept up a notch. In quality the offerings were rather better than the average of the past few weeks, but they were not what they should be at this stage of the season. Of cattle good enough to command over $4.50 there were not 700 head all told, while the great bulk changed owners at prices below $3.90. A few fancy droves were taken for the English market at $5.00@5.25, the latter figure being paid for 14 head averaging 1,782 lbs. A little more than half of the supply was taken by shippers—principally at $3.25@4.25 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. Cows sold mostly at $2.25@2.60, and stockers at $2.40@2.75. For the latter class there was only a restricted demand, few feeders being present. Springers were inquired for and the few offered sold at $25.00@38.00 per head, according to quality. Veals were salable at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Saturday's market was very quiet and closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.60@5.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.20@4.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.60@4.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.15@3.60
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@2.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	2.75@4.50

HOGS—The past week's receipts exceeded by something like 6,000 head the largest number ever previously reported, amounting to about 272,000 head, against 266,539 for the week ending Dec. 21, 1878. The week opened dull at a decline from the previous Saturday of 5c, Monday's trading being done at $2.60@2.70 for bacon grades, and at $2.60@2.90 for heavy weights. From Monday until Friday noon, however, trading was brisk, and, notwithstanding the large arrivals, prices stiffened until $2.75@2.85 for the former and $2.75@3.15 for the latter were reached. During Friday afternoon and Saturday the tendency of the market was in the other direction, and at the close of the week prices were back to about opening rates. The weather throughout the week was favorable, and the quality of the hogs was good, and, taken all in all, the past week must be regarded as among the most satisfactory of the present season. Only a little more than 20,000 head were taken by shippers, thus leaving some 250,000 for city butchers and packers. There was a dull and weak market on Saturday. Trade opened at about Friday afternoon's prices, but as the day advanced prices receded, and at the close stood 5@10c lower, at $2.60@2.75 for light, and at $2.60@3.00 for poor to extra heavy weights. Skips and inferior grades generally sold at $1.75@2.50. Big receipts for Monday and Tuesday are looked for. All sales of hogs are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows, and 80 lbs for stags.

SHEEP—The demand was equal to the supply, and prices ruled comparatively steady at $2.75@3.00 for poor to common; at $3.10@3.25 for medium, and at $3.40@4.25 for good to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Supply and demand light; little doing; prices unchanged; receipts, 340 head; shipments, 970.

Hogs—Higher; light shipping and Yorkers, $2.40@2.65; packing, $2.70@3.00; packers buying heaviest hogs for lard; receipts, 7,700 hogs; shipments, 2,800.

Sheep—Steady and unchanged; little doing; lack of supply; receipts, 220; shipments, 300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—Cattle—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts, 78; shipments, 64; fair demand for best; poor, dull; native shippers, $3.00 to 4.15; native stockers and feeders, $2.40 to 3.25; wintered and corned Texas steers, $2.40 to 2.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,076; shipments, 105; lower; fair to choice packing, $2.35 to 2.55; light shipping, $2.10 to 2.30.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Good demand at full prices, common, $2.40@2.75; light, $2.75@2.95; packing, $2.95@3.15; butchers', $3.15@3.20; receipts, 6,490 head; shipments, 200.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Firm; choice, $2.80@2.85; fair, $2.70@2.75; receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 1,500.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Live, quiet and steady at $2.60@2.85; dressed weak at $3.20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, Jan. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 18s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 6d; No. 2, 22s 3d; old, No. 1, 23s.

Provisions—Pork, 40s. Lard, 31s 3d.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Cotton—In fair demand at 5 5-16@5 9-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,500.

Provisions—Lard—American, 31s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 24s 6d.

London, Jan. 11.—Tallow—Fine American, 36s 6d@36s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined, 10d.

Linseed Oil—24s 10d.

Spirits of Turpentine—21s@21s 3d.

Antwerp, Jan. 11.—Petroleum—22⅞.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Jan. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 18@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 6d@9s; No. 2 spring, 6s 10d@8s 3d; white, 9s@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn—New, 22s 3d@22s 6d; old, 23s. Pork, 40s. Lard, 31s 3d.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 44s; Western, 40s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 24s 6d; short ribs, 24s; long clear, 24s; short clear, 24s 6d; shoulders, 18s 6d. Hams, 32s. Lard, 31s 3d. Beef—Prime mess, new, 72s; India mess, new, 80s; extra India mess, old, 90s. Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 36s 6d.

London, Jan. 11.—Liverpool—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer; 22s 9d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter, 43s 6d@44s. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firmer; fair average quality of American mixed for prompt shipment by sail, 22s 6d.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Quiet but steady, at 9⅛@9⅜c; futures firm; January, 9.36c; February, 9.52c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.87c; May, 10.03c; June, 10.13c.

Flour—Steady; receipts, 7,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.50; common to good extra, $3.60@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.75@5.00; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.50@8.00.

Grain—Wheat higher; receipts, 48,000 bu; rejected spring, 77c; ungraded do, 85c; No. 3 spring, 92c; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.02; ungraded red, $1.05@1.10; No. 3 do, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2 do, $1.10½@1.10; No. 1 do, $1.10½@1.11; ungraded amber, $1.05@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.03@1.07; ungraded white, $1.10½@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.08¾; No. 1 do, 1.10½@1.11; extra do, $1.11½@1.12. Rye—Market dull. Barley—Market dull at 80c. Malt dull and nominal. Corn stronger; receipts, 53,000 bu; ungraded, 48c; No. 3, 45c; steamer, 45½c; No. 2, 46½@47⅛c in store; 47⅛c afloat; new round yellow, 52c delivered. Oats firmer; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 do, 34½@35c; mixed Western, 31@32c; white, 34@35½c.

Hay—Demand fair and market firm; 40@45c.

Hops—Firm and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet; rio cargoes, 11⅛@46⅛c; job lots, 11⅛@17½c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 6⅞@6⅞c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady.

Tallow—Steady at 6⅛c.

Resin—Quiet but firm at 37c.

Turpentine—Steady at 27½c.

Eggs—Quiet; Western, 26½@27c.

Leather—Quiet and unchanged.

Wool—Domestic fleece, 27@43c; pulled, 17@35c; unwashed, 10@25c.

Provisions—Pork firmer; mess, old, $7.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 4⅞@4 9-16c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $6.10@6.15.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Firmer; $1.11.

Metals—Manufactured copper nominally unchanged; Ingot Lake, 15⅞@16c; Russia sheeting, 10½@10⅝c.

Nails—Cut, $2.10@2.15; clinch, $4.25@5.25.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—The following shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Jan. 11, as compared with those for the corresponding week in 1878:

RECEIPTS.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	49,543	40,811
Wheat, bu	383,860	203,347
Corn, bu	17,200	24,050
Oats, bu	26,850	14,900
Barley, bu	30,916	34,119
Rye, bu	7,840	5,000
SHIPMENTS.	**1879.**	**1878.**
Flour, brls	37,089	48,517
Wheat, bu	119,187	250,080
Corn, bu	40	6,564
Oats, bu	9,110	3,169
Barley, bu	42,050	14,409
Rye, bu	1,200	

To the Western Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 94⅛c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 87⅛c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 84⅛c; January, 84⅛c; February, 84⅜c; March, 85⅜c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 70⅜c; No. 4, 62c; rejected, 50⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 29@29⅛c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 19⅛c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 42⅛c. Barley 1c lower; No. 2 spring, 86c.

Provisions—Quiet and firm. Mess pork firm; old, $6.37½; new, $7.90. Prime steam lard, $5.80.

Receipts—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat easier; No. 2 red fall, cash, 94⅛@94c January; 94⅞@94⅞c February; 95⅛@95⅜c March; No. 3 do, 88⅛c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 mixed, 29⅜@29⅜c January; 30⅛@30⅜c February; 31⅜@31⅛c March; 32⅜@32⅜c May. Oats firm; No. 2, 22c cash; 20⅞@21c January. Rye quiet; 42⅛c. Barley dull and unchanged.

Whisky—Steady; $1.04.

Provisions—Pork firm; $7.95@8.00 cash; $8.05 March; $8.40@8.25 April. Lard higher; $5.65 here; $5.57½ at St. Joseph, Mo. Bulk meats stronger; 20 days' shoulders, $2.75; do clear ribs, $3.88; short clear, $3.95; short clear, last half February, $4.15. Bacon higher; shoulders, $3.50; clear ribs, $4.50; short clear, $4.75. Green meats higher; clear ribs, salted, on cars at Peoria, $3.50; do at Keokuk, $3.60.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—Flour—Fairly active and firm.

Grain—Wheat—Western a shade firmer, but quiet; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, 1.07⅜@1.08; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1.03⅛@1.03⅛; February, $1.07⅜@1.07½. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot, 45c; January, 44⅛@45c; February and March, 44⅛c; steamer, 44c. Oats dull and easier; Pennsylvania, 28@32c; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 28@29c. Rye quiet and steady.

Hay—Dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Firmer and quiet. Mess pork, old, $8.00; new, $9.00. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, new, 2⅝@3c; clear-rib sides, 4c per car-load, packed; new, 3⅞@4⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 3c; new

3¼c; clear-rib sides, new, 5c. Hams—New, sugar-cured, 9@9¼c. Lard—Refined, tcs, 6¾c.

Butter—Choice a little firmer medium dull; choice Western packed and rolls unchanged.

Petroleum—Weak and lower; crude, 8@8⅛c; refined, 8¾c.

Coffee—Nominally firm; Rio cargoes, 14¼@16½c.

Whisky—Light stock; steady and firm at $1.09½@1.10.

Freights—To Liverpool per steam quiet. Cotton, ¼d. Flour, 2s 6d. Grain, 6½d.

Receipts—Flour, 873 brls; wheat, 45,200 bu; corn, 63,800 bu; oats, 4,800 bu.

Shipments—Corn 71,700 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Flour—Firmer; superfine, $2.25@2.75; extras, $3.00@3.50; Minnesota family, $4.00@4.62½; high grades, $6.00@7.50. Rye flour, $2.87½.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.05⅝; amber, $1.07; white, $1.08; No. 2 Chicago, 92@95c. Corn firm; steamer, 42½@43c; yellow, 44c; mixed, 44½c. Oats strong; white Western, 30@31c; mixed do, 28c asked. Rye nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Unsettled. Mess pork, $9.00 asked. India mess beef, $19.00. Hams, smoked, $8.00@8.50; pickled, $5.25@6.50; green, $5.25@5.50. Lard firm; prime steam, $6.00@6.25.

Butter—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 12@19c.

Eggs—Scarce and firm; Western, 28c.

Cheese—Steady; Western, 7@8½c.

Petroleum—Easy; refined, 9½c; crude, 7⅞c.

Whisky—Scarce and firm; Western, $1.09½.

Receipts—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—Cotton—Quiet but steady at 8⅞c.

Flour in good demand; prices a shade higher for family; $4.40@5.25; other grades dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat heavy: red and white, 90@98c. Corn in good demand at full prices; 32½@33c. Oats—Demand good; tending upward; 25@27c. Rye steady with a fair demand; 51½@52c. Barley dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Strong and higher. Pork held at $8.50. Lard—Demand fair; prices higher; steam, $5.67½@5.75. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, $2.80@2.90; short rib, $3.87½@3.90 spot; $4.25 buyers March. Bacon scarce and firm; higher; $3.25@4.40@4.75.

Whisky—Steady and in fair demand.

Butter—Steady and firm.

Linseed Oil—Quiet and firm at 61c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Quiet at 8⅞c.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady; red, 90c; amber and white, 95c. Corn steady; white, 35½c; mixed, 34c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; white, 27c; mixed, 24½c. Rye quiet at 52c.

Hay—Steady, with fair demand at $9.00@11.00.

Provisions—Excited and higher; pork higher; $8.75. Lard firmer; choice leaf tierce, $6.75@7.00; do kegs, $7.75. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 2⅞@3c; clear rib, 4@4⅛c; clear, 4¼@4⅜c. Bacon higher and scarce. Hams—Sugar-cured, 7¼@8½c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.03.

BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Flour—Demand fair, and market firm; Western superfines, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras, $4.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6.50@8.00.

Grain—Corn scarce and firm; mixed and yellow, 49@51c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@40c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Rye, 60@63c.

Receipts—Flour, 500 brls; corn, 4,200 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,200 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Grain—Corn—Market dull at 48@50c. Oats—Market easier at 30@33c.

Provisions—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher; old, $8.00@8.25; new, held at $9.00. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, loose, 3¼c; packed, 3½c; clear rib, 4½c; clear, 4½c.

Others unchanged.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, 96½c; amber Michigan, spot, 95⅜c; February, 96⅜c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 96¼c; February, 97¼c; No. 3 red, 91c; Western amber, 95c. Corn firm; high mixed, 32½c; No. 2, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 33c. Oats quiet at 22⅞@23c.

Hogs—$3.30@3.32½.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—Grain—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts 4,920 bu; shipments, none; No. 2 cash, 81⅛c; January, 81½c; No. 3 cash, 75⅝c; January, 77⅜c; No. 4 cash, 72c. Corn—Receipts, 10,400 bu; shipments, 400 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 22½c; January, 22⅞c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 91@93c. Corn steady at 29@29½c. Oats quiet; white, 23c; mixed, 22c.

Provisions—Green shoulders, $2.62½; clear rib, $3.75@4.00. Lard, $5.62½. Hams, $6.00@7.00.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 11.—Flour—Firm and quiet.

Grain—Wheat higher; extra, 96⅛c bid; No. 1 white, 94½c; January, 94½c asked; February, 95⅜c; April, 99½c bid; milling No. 1, 92c. Receipts, 27,381 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat dull; sales 500 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.06. Corn dull; asking 35@37c on track, according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Railroad Freights—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.05; extra white Michigan, $1.10. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 43c.

PEORIA.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—Highwines—Steady and unchanged at $1.04.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Jan. 11.—The general market continues quiet, but some large transactions in staple cotton goods are reported by leading agents. Prints in light demand except shirtings, which are in fair request. Agents are receiving fair orders for white goods and piques. Men's wear woolens moving slowly, and foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—Petroleum—Very firm; demand heavy; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Petroleum—Crude steady; $1.25 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 8¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 11.—Petroleum—Market opened firm, with $1.05⅝ bid; declined to $1.05; advanced to and closed at $1.06⅞; shipments, 21,000 brls, averaging 18,000; transactions, 256,000.

WOOL.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Fair business in wool during the week at unchanged rates.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, Jan. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firm at 25½c.

The French Lottery.

Paris Letter.

The lottery-drawings are to commence on the 15th of January. The grand 150,000f. prize will be first drawn; then about 2,000 prizes, each exceeding 2,000f. in value, which, at 250 a day, will last eight days; next the smaller prizes, which at 3,000 a day will occupy about twelve days; and lastly, two prizes of 5,000f. and 100,000f. Meanwhile, to judge by the sheets of tickets displayed in numberless shop-windows, the tickets are a drug in the market, even at the rate of 1f. 40c. apiece; and it is consoling to find that the apparently insatiable demand which led to the issue of successive millions did not emanate mainly from the public, but from regraters who calculated on obtaining a fabulous premium. It is a matter of surprise to learn that in England half-a-crown is being demanded, when an unlimited number are to be had here at less than 14d.,—a figure which will probably decline still further as the drawing approaches, and the venders' eagerness to sell increases.

Gladstone in Conversation.

London Letter in Baltimore Sun.

I met Mr. Gladstone to-day, and he looks brighter and better than ever. In his amiable mood he is extremely fascinating in manner. I know of few men that can entertain any one so charmingly in conversation as this Liberal leader. Mr. Jefferson Davis comes next to him in fund of themes and keen memory. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is more brilliant in table talk, Cardinal Manning more attractive, and Thomas Carlyle more impressive. But Mr. Gladstone is possessed of the happy faculty of genial warmth in his small talk that is most fascinating. Victor Hugo has this quality of shining on the social flowers of conversation and making them expand into sweet reciprocal fragrance.

ZIEGENMEYER.

The Friends of Gumbleton's Murderer Ask for a Pardon.

The Reason Why Executive Clemency Should Be Granted—His Present Condition—Doubts of His Guilt.

The last number of the Chicago *Legal News* contains the following:

> To all whom it may concern: Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to his Excellency Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, by petition, praying for the pardon of Alfred Ziegenmeyer, who was sentenced for the crime of murder at the July term A. D. 1871, of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Ill., and all parties interested can, within three weeks of this date, file their consent or objection to said petition in the Executive office at Springfield, Ill.
>
> Henry Claussenius, one of the petitioners.
>
> Dated Chicago, Jan. 4, 1879.

This recalls to mind a case which, at the time of its trial, excited more interest in this city than perhaps any one which has succeeded it, with the exception of the Sullivan trial. There was at the time of the sentence a general concurrence of opinion that Ziegenmeyer was guilty, and some expressions of regret that he escaped the extreme penalty of the law.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE,

which are unfamiliar, probably, to a great many, since the matter is now rather old, were briefly as follows: Ziegenmeyer, a young German, who came to this country about 1869, met in Baltimore in 1870 a man by the name of William Gumbleton, an Irishman, and rather a disagreeable customer in some respects, who had come over to this country with a lot of traps for the purpose of settling out West. They struck up an acquaintance at Baltimore, and Ziegenmeyer left his business there and came on to this city in company with Gumbleton. They stopped together at a boarding-house on the south side of Randolph street, just west of the viaduct. One morning Ziegenmeyer returned to the house without Gumbleton, stating that the latter had gone off West. A day or two after, as was clearly shown, Ziegenmeyer went to the express office, and, by a little bit of forgery, succeeded in getting hold of Gumbleton's chests, which were still in the depot. Then he went to Germany. The following spring the body of a man was found in a very mutilated condition at the northern end of the lake-shore basin. At that time the space around the Illinois Central tracks had not been filled up, the tracks being on trestle-work in the water. After some little delay the body was identified as that of Gumbleton. The case was worked up by Dr. Ben. C. Miller and Joe Dixon, the latter of whom went to Germany, and succeeded, by strategy, in getting Ziegenmeyer across the line of the little German State in which he was living, with which this country had no extradition treaty, into another State where he was able to lay hands on him. Ziegenmeyer was

BROUGHT TO CHICAGO,

and was tried in the summer of 1871, Charley Reed prosecuting, and doing it very well, while E. G. Asay defended. It was admitted by the defense that Ziegenmeyer had taken possession of Gumbleton's stuff after his death, but Ziegenmeyer denied having had anything to do with causing his death, saying that they had gone together, pretty drunk, toward the Union Depot, and that Gumbleton had fallen into the water and been drowned; that he (Ziegenmeyer) was a stranger, and thought he might be accused of murder, and, instead of notifying the authorities, he conceived the idea of taking possession of his goods and going away. The jury did not consider this plea sufficient, and found him guilty, and, since the summer of 1871, he has been making cigars at Joliet.

For the purpose of finding out what grounds the petition for his pardon is based on, a reporter called on

MR. CLAUSSENIUS

yesterday.

"Who has charge of the petition?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. E. G. Asay," replied Mr. Claussenius.

"How came you to be interested in the matter?"

"When I was German Consul I received a request from the German Government to apply for a pardon for Ziegenmeyer. When relieved in April by Dr. Hinkel, he fell heir to the letter. Since then the parents of Ziegenmeyer asked me not to drop the matter, but to get a pardon if possible. Several parties in high position are in favor of it. The Governor was written to, and at his suggestion the notice that application is to be made was published."

"On what grounds is it based?"

"There was no positive proof of guilt, and this raised doubts as to whether he was the murderer. And, besides, he is not of sound mind. The prison authorities were thinking last summer of sending him to an insane asylum."

"Have you seen him recently?"

"I saw him in November."

"How was he then?"

"He didn't seem right—looked low-spirited."

"What did the authorities say of him?"

"They feared he would lose his mind altogether if he remained there."

"He is a well-educated man, is he not?"

"Yes, and just such a one as would be mortified and broken down by the disgrace."

"Would he be taken care of if released?"

"Yes; his parents have forwarded an affidavit that they will take him to their home in Germany as soon as pardoned."

"You say doubt exists as to his guilt?"

"Yes; and Mr. Asay tells me, if Ziegenmeyer had had lawyers to properly advise him, he would not have been convicted."

"Has the petition been signed to any extent?"

"No one has signed it yet. The intention is to start off with the name of Judge Booth, before whom Ziegenmeyer was tried, and then to follow with Charley Reed's. We looked for Mr. Reed Saturday, but didn't see him, as he was in Springfield."

"When will you commence its circulation for signatures?"

"In a day or two, I guess; but Mr. Asay has it in charge, and all the correspondence and facts are in his possession."

Mr. Claussenius also stated that the Chaplain of the Penitentiary was in favor of the pardon of Ziegenmeyer, and that a former Warden had told him the name of a man whom it was supposed was the real murderer of Gumbleton.

ONE POINT NOT COVERED BY THE TWO WEEKS' STUDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—In one of his Senatorial speeches, in which he ventured to discuss finance, Gen. Logan said that "Political economy and finance were not difficult subjects to study and comprehend; that he had mastered the whole subject after two weeks' study, and did not care to have the gentleman instruct him." It was Edmunds, Sherman, Schurz, Morton, or some other Senator who undertook to set him right on an egregious blunder he had made,—"or words to that effect," as the lawyers say. I suppose he did say so, as I have never heard the report contradicted, and I suppose he thought *at the time* that he *did* know all about it; but he has since admitted that he did not, and I think fairness requires that the same publicity be given to this frank admission that has been given to the former statement.

I heard Gen. Logan say, during the last campaign, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, that he had found a good point on the Greenbackers: That they were howling against untaxed bonds, and at the same time demanding the abolishment of the National banks, when the fact was, that National-bank stock and circulation were both taxed, while greenbacks were not taxable any more than bonds. And this "point" he said he had discovered just "the other day." I think the American people are too just to keep repeating that old charge that Gen. Logan claimed to know all about the financial question, after he has so frankly admitted that he did not, and cited the "point" he had just found out. A man who has served his country in Congress fourteen years is deserving of better treatment at the hands of the people; therefore, I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will make it known that Gen. Logan does not *now* claim that he learned *all* about the financial question in those two weeks.

Justice.

Bayard Taylor.

From a letter filled with pleasant reminiscences of Bayard Taylor, written to the New York *Tribune* by Mr. James T. Fields, we quote one descriptive incident:

"Thirty-two years ago, on a bright spring morning, a young man of 23 held out his hand to me, and introduced himself as Bayard Taylor. We had corresponded at intervals since his first little volume was published in 1844, but we had never met until then. He had come to Boston, rather unexpectedly, he said, to see Longfellow, and Holmes, and Whipple, and some others, who had expressed an interest in his 'Views Afoot,' then recently printed in book-form. No one could possibly look upon the manly young fellow at that time without loving him. He was tall and slight, with the bloom of youth mantling a face full of eager, joyous expectation. Health of that buoyant nature which betokens delight in existence was visible in every feature of the youthful traveler.

The fresh air lodged within his cheek
As light within a cloud.

We all flocked about him like a swarm of brothers, heartily welcoming him to Boston. When we told him how charmed we all were with his travels, he blushed like a girl, and tears filled his sensitive eyes. 'It is one of the most absorbingly interesting books I ever read,' cried one of our number, hightening the remark with an expletive savoring more of strength than of early piety. Taylor looked up full of happiness at the opinion so earnestly expressed, and asked, with the simple naivete which always belonged to his character, 'Do you really think so? Well, I am *so* glad!'"

CURRENT OPINION.

Logan's Profundity of Thought.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Ex-Senator Logan shows his profundity of thought by fighting for the Senate on the general policy that he is the personal representative of the Republican party, and that all who are not Logan men are traitors. It is disloyal for anybody else to aspire to the Senate. The Republican party seems to be running too much to leadership. All the old roosters are to fly back upon us and settle in the apple-trees, and the mild-mannered and clean-handed Administration of President Hayes is to be put to the sword.

A Southern Quandary.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

The Solid South is in a good deal of a quandary about its programme for 1880. The whole section is united on only one principle: to succeed at any cost, and with any man. So soon as talk about the strongest man begins, then the discord appears. South Carolina stands alone in favoring a hard-money alliance with the East, with Bayard for a candidate. Georgia is in favor of Tilden, with a platform of any principles which can be guaranteed to catch the most votes. Nearly all the other States favor a soft-money man like Thurman or Hendricks, and a Western alliance. The weakness of the latter programme is easily apparent to every one except the bulldozers, who seem to think that, because tissue-ballots and rifle-clubs make a Solid South, there can be no trouble in electing a President. The great obstacle to the success of all the plans proposed is the utter impossibility of finding the "man who can win." He does not exist.

The Sheridan and Schurz Fight.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The country, without knowing or caring in any vast degree what it was about, has enjoyed the disturbance between Secretary Schurz and Gen. Sheridan. They came to blows with such comical eagerness, and seemed so much in earnest about their little affair, that they contrived to make the contest very amusing. Why Sheridan should have been so fierce, and why Schurz should have been so quickly resentful, puzzled the general understanding, if not the universal free will. Then everybody knew there was an Indian Ring of robbers, and it was pleasant to have the Lieutenant-General pitch into them; but why should Schurz—a man of undoubted integrity—pitch into the Lieutenant-General? At last we begin to understand it. Sheridan did not take notice that with the present Administration a change had passed over the spirit of the Interior Department. The old order of things demanded denunciation, and Sheridan became accustomed to doing the subject justice, and so carelessly extended his application from the old to the new order of things. Schurz elsewhere reviews the supplementary report of Sheridan, and does it in his most incisive style. It is all funny enough, but the humor does not seem quite apparent to either of the party engaged. Sheridan should apply a raw oyster to his eye, and take notice when he next lifts his facile pen that the Interior Department has been reformed, and be sure to draw a line at the reformation.

Newspaper Independence.

Indianapolis News.

The Chicago Tribune has been read out of the Republican party by Logan's personal organ for declining to pledge itself in advance to support Logan (who bolted the caucus two years ago when Lawrence was nominated) in case he bulldozes the caucus into nominating him for Senator. The Chicago Tribune ought to be proud of being read out of Logan's political fellowship for such a cause as this. If to be truly devoted to certain principles is to be truly loyal to some petty caucus packed by political machinists and rounders, the sooner such odious subserviency is broken the better. The people are coming to see this; and those papers which are attaining the widest circulation, and which wield the mightiest influence, are those to which the people know they can turn and get an honest opinion. Mistaken though that opinion may be at times, it is guaranteed that it is not cut and dried and made up beforehand, written to order in a purely perfunctory fashion and with as little responsibility as the compositor handles the types; and the people seek it in increasing numbers. It will not be another generation before these caucus hand-bills, yclept party-organs, will be laid by as belonging to an era of narrowness and bitterness that has passed, as old stage-coaches stand empty in these days of modern travel. With the diffusion of education it has come to be recognized that newspapers may favor broad lines of policy without indorsing every salary-grabber or scoundrel who is put up for place, or winking at, apologizing for, and covering up the corruptions of a caucus, and misrepresenting and traducing the actions of the opposing faction. We shall, in time, have as able and dispassionate and independent political discussion as fills the English press.

Newspaperial Presumption.

Richmond (Ind.) Telegram (Rep.).

Whenever a political paper is so weak and cringing that it dare not express an independent sentiment, it tries to bolster itself up by reading its contemporaries out of the party and claiming a patent on the political field in which it rattles round. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has recently adopted that line of tactics towards The Tribune of that city. In its issue of last Saturday it said:

> The *Inter-Ocean* repeats that The Tribune is no more a Republican journal than the Chicago *Times*, and is entitled to no more consideration, unless it shall renounce its present course, and prove by unmistakable evidence in the future that it is true to the Republican party.

To people who know something about the merits of these two papers,—political and otherwise,—this bull of the *Inter-Ocean* appears in about the same position as another little bovine specimen that became famous for trying to butt a locomotive off of a railroad-track. The Chicago Tribune has done more for the Republican party of the Northwest than any other dozen papers. It is to-day the true representative of all that makes the party worthy of perpetuation. But it is not the cringing, fawning political organ-grinder that a few ringsters would like to have it be. It has the brains, nerve, and backing by the people, that warrant it in striking out of political ruts when its convictions dictate such a course, and discussing the merits of political aspirants as well inside as outside of the party. The *Inter-Ocean*, on the other hand, is one of those sheets which assume that party-affiliation on the part of a newspaper means the total stultification of its independence. They think that a political paper, like Beecher's little dog, must continue to bark up the hole an indefinite period after the squirrel is out and gone,—that it dare not quit barking up that hole until certain party-dictators have officially announced that the squirrel is gone.

The Illinois Senatorship.

Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph (Rep.).

[Logan's Literary-Bureau organ indulged in the following ridiculous big-injun war-whoop on the 9th inst.:]

> We call the attention of our legislators to three open, palpable facts:
>
> 1. That John A. Logan is the choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Illinois.
>
> 2. That he is the almost unanimous choice of the old soldiers, who are entitled to respect and recognition.
>
> 3. That his election is not only desired, but earnestly urged, by the Republicans of every State in the Union, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This desire is so strong as to well call for thoughtful reflection on the part of the people's representatives at Springfield. We know that there will be rejoicing in Republican circles from one end of the land to the other if the news shall go out that Logan is chosen to represent Illinois in the Senate. If that choice should be unanimous, as it ought to be, the victory would be still greater. Let our Senators and Representatives remember that not only Illinois, but the whole country, calls Logan to the Senate. Respect that voice,—vox populi, vox Dei.

Isn't this rather a stretching of the English language? It certainly can't be an "open, palpable fact" that nine-tenths of the Republicans of Illinois are for Logan, or some of us would know it who assuredly *don't* know it now. It is possible that a *majority* of the Republicans of Illinois may be for Logan,—although even that is by no means certain, and has not been shown in any way that we know of; but to say that it is "open and palpable" that "nine-tenths of the Republicans of Illinois" are of that way of thinking, is simply ridiculous.

2. There must be some mistake about Logan's being "the almost unanimous choice of the old soldiers," for we happen to know that quite a number of them prefer Oglesby,—of whom we are which. Oglesby was a gallant soldier too, just as Logan was; both in Mexico and in the War for the Union. Some of the overzealous friends of Logan seem to forget that.

3. We don't believe that "the Republicans of every State in the Union" are fretting themselves very much about the Senatorial election in Illinois. A very few newspapers, here and there in bordering States, and possibly one or two in Washington, have expressed some interest in the matter; but it is quite certain that the mass of "Republicans of every State in the Union, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific," if they know we are having a Senatorial election out here at all, are quite willing that we shall settle it among ourselves. Even in Illinois itself, we scarcely know of a newspaper (except the Bureau organ) that is "tearing its shirt" over the business; and the mass of the people are taking it quite serenely. The tempest that rages and roars through the corridors of the Leland Hotel, at Springfield, isn't threatening the stability of the foundations of Illinois, much less rocking those of the entire Union. Give the English language a rest!

FORESTRY.

Timber-Ravages in Ohio and Elsewhere.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The passage in Gov. Bishop's message that ought to arrest the attention of the Legislature and the people of Ohio as of the gravest importance is that which relates to forestry. According to the statistics of 1870 there were 9,749,333 acres of timbered land in this State. In 1877 there were but 5,117,310 acres. If these figures are correct, they show the destruction of over 4,500,000 acres of timbered land in Ohio in seven years, or nearly one-half of the entire acreage of 1870.

These figures are so appalling that one is inclined to doubt their accuracy. It seems incredible that one-half the timber area of Ohio should have been swept away in so brief a period. It is not surprising that the Governor should add, that "The day is not distant when, if the present annual destruction is continued, the beautiful and valuable forests of our State will disappear."

The indifference of our people to forestry is, in the eyes of every intelligent European, simply amazing. How our people can stand by, either idly looking on or actively assisting in the destruction of forests the production of which has been the labor of centuries, is wholly inexplicable to them. They know what it is to suffer from the dearth of land; what it is to pay dearly for fuel, and for the timber essential in the construction of buildings where the use of wood becomes a question of economy. They also know—those of them, at least, who have been in Spain, Southern France, and Italy, to say nothing of Africa or the Orient—what denudation of timbered land means, in the increased scarcity of rainfall, recurring and long-continued drouth, barren lands, disappearance of springs and streams, and increase in the area of sandy and unproductive tracts. The wrinkled and sun-baked slopes of the Pyrenees and Pennine Alps, the moraines of ancient glaciers which were once the fertile sources of perennial streams that irrigated and fertilized the plains below, tell their own story to every intelligent traveler. The Roman conquest of Palestine, and the downfall of Jerusalem, were attended by a destruction of the groves and forests that leave Judea to-day a comparatively barren land, and in melancholy contrast with the fruitful country which the spies of Joshua reported on their return to the east bank of the Jordan.

We are pursuing the same unpardonably foolish course in the United States, if we except the Far West, where the want of timber has forced upon settlers the importance of planting and protecting forests. In all the timber States the ax and the saw are incessantly at work, and the Government domain itself, in spite of the energetic efforts of Secretary Schurz, is being stripped of that which makes the lands most valuable. The destruction in Ohio is not in excess of the criminal folly in other States; and in a very few years, and when too late, there will be a universal lament that the forests are no more.

It was not till the game had pretty much disappeared from the fields and woods, and the fish from the streams, so that what was once common became an expensive luxury, that a serious effort was made to preserve the wild animals and birds from extinction, and to restock the creeks and rivers with an article of food that ought to be the cheapest, as it is the most wholesome, in the market. We are indebted largely to the Cuvier Club, of this city, for the laws protecting game and fish, and hope it may continue in well-doing; but it is really more important that our forests be protected than the game to be found in them. The prodigious waste of timber in maintaining hideous post and rail fences around farms and in the division of fields must be stopped. It will presently stop itself, after the mischief is done and the timber is exhausted. We need laws regulating forestry, encouraging the planting of timber-trees, and Inspectors of Forests, or officers whose duty it shall be to survey the forest-lands in each county, find out their extent and present condition, and give instruction to the people, not only how and what to plant, but how to preserve and what to destroy. The people should be made alive to the fact that, unless something is done to arrest the destruction of the forests in Ohio, there will not be enough good timber-land in the State by the end of the century to keep half-a-dozen enterprising saw-mills in motion.

TAX-FIGHTING.

Suggestions of the McLean County Board of Supervisors.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 10.—I have been much interested in your articles on the Revenue law of this State, and send you herewith some suggestions indorsed by the McLean County Board of Supervisors. I agree with you that the State Board of Equalization should not be abolished, especially since the constitutionality of that Board and the validity of its assessments have been settled by the State and Federal Supreme Courts.

So soon as capitalists learn that tax-titles are good, so soon will they buy land sold for taxes; and, as soon as taxpayers learn this, they will pay rather than become delinquent and run the risk of losing their land.

The advertising of lands and preparing of judgment-lists and records merely increase the probability of getting a worthless title; but, where personal service is had, as suggested in the proposed amendments, the title will be as good as any secured by a foreclosure of a mortgage.

I send you the *Pantagraph's* abstract of the proposed amendments.

Reform.

INTERESTING TO PROPERTY-OWNERS WHO DON'T PAY THEIR TAXES.

The State's Attorney, J. W. Fifer, and the County Attorney, R. B. Porter, presented to the Board a communication in reference to the Revenue law, suggesting important amendments to aid in collecting taxes. The Attorneys state that the amendments suggested by them will result in placing the cost of the proceedings for collecting taxes where it properly belongs,—on the delinquent taxpayer and on the tax-fighter. They think that proceedings in chancery for the sale of real estate for taxes will give a good title, and, as soon as tax-fighters learn this, they will pay without a contest. The amendments suggested by them are (boiled down) as follows:

The Town Collector shall post up three notices, ten days in advance, stating when and where he will be for the purpose of collecting, which notices shall be deemed a sufficient demand; and, when any person or corporation neglects to pay when so demanded, it shall be the Collector's duty to levy (as in the present law).

County Collectors shall have power to levy on personal property for tax due on real estate owned by the same person.

Real-estate taxes shall be a first lien from the 1st of May of the year they are levied, until paid, as against all persons and incumbrances, whether such incumbrances existed before the 1st of May, or not; and this provision shall apply to all back taxes now due. All decrees of foreclosure of mortgages shall provide that the taxes on the land shall be paid from the proceeds of sale before the mortgage-debt is paid. And all decrees of strict foreclosure shall provide that the mortgagee shall pay all taxes due on the property before he enters into possession. All judgments in ejectments shall provide that the successful party shall pay all taxes due on the property within thirty days. And the same provision shall be made in all decrees affecting the title to land.

No Court shall grant any injunction where any person seeks to enjoin the collection of any tax on the grounds of the illegality of a portion thereof, unless the application is accompanied by receipts of the Collector showing the payment of all that part of the tax not claimed to be illegal; and, when any such injunction is dissolved, the Court shall award as damages interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, to be collected from the complainant, and distributed pro rata among the taxes involved in the suit. And, where the complainant prays an appeal, he must deposit with the County Collector an amount of money equal to the taxes sought to be enjoined, and the damages, in addition to filing an appeal-bond.

Whenever any real-estate tax shall be unpaid for more than two years, the County Attorney may file a bill in chancery in the name of The People for the foreclosure of the lien of the taxes, making all persons parties to the suit who shall appear to have an interest in the property. Such suits shall have precedence in the Courts over everything except criminal business, and shall be tried summarily on bill, answer, and replication. No defense on the ground of the illegality of any part of the tax shall be permitted by the Court, unless the party making such defense shall first pay into the County Treasury the amount of the tax not alleged to be illegal.

The decree in such cases shall provide for the sale of the property by the County Collector substantially in the same manner as sales under mortgage-foreclosures; and the cost of an abstract of title to the land may be taxed as part of the costs in the case, which abstract shall be given to the purchaser. The County Collector's fees and commissions for such sales shall be the same as the fees of the Master in Chancery.

Redemption from such sales may be made at any time within two years from the sale by paying to the County Collector the delinquent tax, adding 25 per cent if redeemed within six months, 50 per cent if within one year, 75 per cent if within eighteen months, and 100 per cent if within two years. The person redeeming shall also pay all taxes and special assessments accruing after such sale, with 10 per cent interest.

If redemption is not made within the two years, the County Collector shall make a deed to the purchaser whenever the latter shall show by receipts the payment of all taxes due up to the time of applying for the deed. This deed shall be prima facie evidence of title.

Proceedings in chancery for the collection of taxes shall not interfere with, or be a bar to, the simultaneous enforcement of other methods of collection by law.

Any city or county interested in taxes sued for in chancery may purchase the real estate sold under such proceedings, by paying all taxes except such as shall be due to the city or county so purchasing.

The Board voted to give a copy of the foregoing recommendations to our Senators and Representatives, and to request them to use their best endeavors to have them incorporated into the State Revenue law.

OUR COUNTRY'S PERILS.

Mr. Joseph Cook on Socialism—How He Would Avert the Evils of Class Opposition, and Where He Thinks the Danger Lies.

New York Times, Jan. 10.

Inclement as last evening was, it did not prevent the lecture of Mr. Joseph Cook on "Socialism," at Association Hall,—the first of the secular series,—from attracting a large audience. The prelude drew a parallel between the principle of unity in the ancient Roman Empire and that which binds modern States together. The lecture discussed the Socialistic and Communistic tendencies of the age, with special reference to the social and political perils which must necessarily arise in this country as the development of wealth continues and conditions of society become more and more diversified. When a Bishop of Paris, in 1871, was brought into the presence of one of the boldest of the Communist leaders,—one Rigeau,—his salutation to the raging mob was, "Children, what is your business with me?" "You speak thus to your betters?" said Rigeau. "Who are you?" "The servant of God," answered the Bishop. "Send the man to prison," cried the Communist, "and issue an order of arrest for God." The order was issued, said Mr. Cook; but God has not yet been arrested, and, until God is arrested, Communism and Socialism will never succeed in this world. Communism means what? The abolition of inheritance, the abolition of the family, the abolition of property, the abolition of religion,—the arrest of God. At the bottom of Socialism, of the German extreme type, lay substantially the same series of doctrines, although Socialism did not necessarily imply the abolition of inheritance or the abrogation of the right of property. The German Socialists proposed to attain these ends by another route. The abolition of the family almost necessarily extinguished the right of inheritance and the doctrine of property rights, of which that right was an offshoot. The real question under all this was, whether God should, or should not, be arrested. The supreme powers were levelers, to be sure, but the question was whether they were levelers upward or levelers down. "Our country," said Mr. Cook, "with its democratic institutions, is incapable of being seriously affected by the social theories of the Old World, springing from conditions that are entirely absent here. But I beg first to raise the question in how far it is susceptible to the inroads of a certain kind of Socialistic ferment. This question, I shall remind you, is one of vast import to you all, and you will pardon me if I answer it by slow sequences. First, the United States will ultimately, and at no very distant day, become the wealthiest nation on the globe. Secondly, history has shown that great national wealth brings with it great inequality of individual wealth. Thirdly, therefore, it follows that the time must come when there will be great inequality of social conditions here, with the same equality of political rights that now prevails. Fourthly, in such a political organization as ours the question is sure to become a factor in politics. Fifthly, the massing of capital strengthens capital, while the massing of labor weakens labor. When capital masses it is strong; when labor masses it is weak, because of the competition for employment. I hear that 1,500,000 voters in the United States are members of secret societies, and you all know that the motto of the workingmen to-day is political power. You may call me an alarmist, but I see a profound danger in this, unless the means of safety are applied."

The means of safety against such tendencies lie, according to Mr. Cook, in taking precautions against the formation of certain classes,—an ignorant class, an indigent class, an unemployed class, and an unprincipled class. The unprincipled class lies at the very bottom of the problem, because it is from such that demagogues are created, who work upon the discontent of the poor, the idleness of the employed, and the stupidity of the ignorant. The commercial wealth of England usually dazzles the eyes of economists, but, according to Mr. Gladstone, America is passing Great Britain at a canter. Mr. Gladstone has no disposition to quarrel with such a prospect, and regards Great Britain as having no more title to declaim against America for her advancing commercial supremacy than Venice had to declaim against Britain for the same reason. After expatiating upon the great physical resources of this country, Mr. Cook drew a picture of the time when our population will equal 200 to the square mile. What was the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey for supremacy in Rome to the struggle between some future Tilden and Hayes for the Presidency of the United States? It seemed absurd to look forward to the time when New York would be as large as London, but that time was not very far off; and there would probably be another London where now a little village at the Golden Gate stood trembling before the verbal gymnastics of sand-lots oratory. They had recently tried the sand-lots orator in the East, and found him first vulgar, then blasphemous, always ungrammatical. Sitting-Bull in disguise had recently journeyed through New England; he had talked to vast audiences of his own kind on Boston Common. Here, then, was the danger. He thought well enough of both political parties to believe that most of their members meant well. He thought well enough of one party to believe that it was in favor of temperance,—a kind of temperate temperance. But there was the German element, and the Republicans of the East had not dared to declare themselves, in view of the Germans of the West and their love of lager. How would it be, then, when Socialism had become a sufficient factor to command a considerable vote? Would either party dare to declare openly against it? This, therefore, was our peril. The time might come when the sediment of our large cities, holding such a balance, would control the politics of the country through the cowardice of political parties. If any believed him to be an alarmist, he would beg them to remember the Pittsburg riots. Mr. Cook finds in higher popular education and in religion the remedies which are to prevent the formation of an unprincipled class and so avert our peril. The order to arrest God and progress must not be allowed to issue. But he will not call on the writers of cipher-dispatches to take the lead in this movement.

WHY, VERILY!

Why be an animated tallow-shop when Allan's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity, or corpulence, and will reduce the most ill-proportioned form to a graceful outline within a few weeks? It contains no ingredients that can possibly prove deleterious to the system. A well-known chemist, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, gives it his unqualified indorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1878.

Prop'rs Allan's Anti-Fat, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs: I have taken two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat, and it has reduced me eight pounds. Very respectfully,

Mrs. I. R. Coles.

A Sympathetic Hack-Driver.

Puck.

He gave 10 cents to the hack-driver, after driving three hours and a half in the rain. That driver did not cuss; he did not swear. He only looked sympathetically at his fare, and said:

"I'm *very* sorry."

"Sorry for what?"

"Sorry to see you so hard up as all this. Now, don't take it so to heart; I'm not reproaching you, you know,—far from it. Here, just let me make you a loan of this dollar—don't hurry yourself—pay it back when you feel easier—you've got my number.

OGLESBY AND LOGAN.

A Radical Republican on the Senatorial Question.

To the Editor of the Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill.: When we, of the old school, take into consideration the fact that, from the first organization of our party (nay, before it) down to the present time, Oglesby, successively as a private citizen, as a vigorous and influential stump-speaker, as our State Senator, as Governor, and as our present National Senator, has uniformly and ably represented us as a great National, historic party; that, when we were in a meagre minority, as well as when victory perched on our banner, he bore aloft that proud banner through the thickest of the fight; when, too, we consider that he was one of the first to buckle on his armor for that sanguinary struggle which well nigh cost him his life,—thus sealing with his blood his devotion to the cause of liberty; I say, considering these facts, it does seem a little strange that, in such a contest, a Republican delegation from old McLean embracing many of Oglesby's old neighbors, and a large part of his old Senatorial District, should for a moment hesitate as to what course to pursue. It surely cannot be that old McLean, in such a contest, will give Oglesby the cold shoulder.

I do not wish to be understood as wantonly, much less unjustly, assailing Gen. Logan; far from it. He has rendered the country in the field and on the stump valuable service. For this, too, I am glad to know, the people and their representatives have repeatedly honored him. But, let me ask, is it not apparent that, in the make-up of the two men, there is a wide and radical difference; that, whilst *the one acts habitually from convictions of duty*, the other is prompted—I will not say wholly, but largely, very largely—*by policy?* In view of his history, as known to every intelligent voter of the State, can any one doubt it? Is it not true, that whilst for years the one was battling, in a feeble minority, for the right, the other was as strongly identified with the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and that he changed his party relations *only when success could no longer be achieved in that direction?*

Such being the well-known fact, what sufficient guarantee has the Republican party that, should it cease to be the dominant party within the next six years,—an event by no means improbable,—he would not be found arrayed against it? Shall we cast off a uniformly true and devoted friend for one whose past history thus clearly indicates that he worships—I will not say *only*, but quite too largely—success?

No, no. Let us rather stick to honest Old Dick, though he may not be quite so good a politician, nor always construct a sentence quite so elegantly. He fills well the Jefferson standard, by being both "capable and honest."

We would do well to remember, in this connection, that it is Oglesby's, and not Logan's, term that is about to expire; and that in this practical way, by re-election, he desires, in accordance with popular usage, an indorsement of his past course.

When the term of the latter expired, unobstructed by his colleague he too sought that indorsement; but so odious was his salary-grab vote—to say nothing about other objections—that he signally failed; and shall he now be allowed to rob Oglesby of his well-earned popular approval? I repeat, it is now Oglesby's turn, and the salary-grabber would act wisely to stand back. As the showman would say, he "can see just as well," and, as I will venture to predict, avoid much tribulation and ultimate defeat.

It is not forgotten by a people burdened by excessive taxation that he not only voted for that obnoxious law and pocketed the proceeds, but boasted of doing so after it had received the popular condemnation,—thus setting at defiance the voice of the people. Is it not true, too, that two years ago, after it had been clearly demonstrated that he could not be re-elected, he utterly refused to step aside for any other Republican. Ordinarily I am no stickler in mere partisan warfare, but this is so grave an offense against party discipline that doubts have been entertained as to its being true.

A Radical Republican.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.

[*Extract from the Baltimore "American," December 21, 1878.*]

"The Pulvermacher Electric Belt is recommended to general use for the following reasons: First, for its wonderful properties for the cure of diseases of the kidneys, stomach, liver and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity, and the fact of its being applied outside, precludes all possibility of any injury being done to the patient, as an external remedy is universally acknowledged to be safe. Another advantage is the facility with which the progress of the disease and cure can be watched, and if the Belt be not quite in the right place, it can be very easily readjusted so as to cover the parts affected. The Pulvermacher Electric Belt, and its perfection, has been hailed with delight, not only by the sufferers who have regained health, enjoyment and a new lease of life through its beneficent qualities, but by the medical profession, who very frequently prescribe its use to their patients."

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Liver Complaint,
Kidney Disease,
Female Complaints,
Nervousness,
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General Ill-Health,
Wasting Decay,
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Epilepsy,
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Sexual Exhaustion,
Spinal Diseases,
Indigestion,
And other chronic ailments.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*La Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*a*Lake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* [illegible] p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* [illegible] p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk: Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk: Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6.00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10.00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

WINTER RESORTS.

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The Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Florida, offers to invalids and tourists seeking the benefits of a semi-tropical climate, the comforts and conveniences of a new hotel, luxuriantly furnished, having all modern improvements, its rooms airy and well lighted, and its table elegant and thoroughly served. Its guests enjoy bowling, billiards, etc., superb fishing and yachting on the river, sound, or ocean, and driving on the beach for a distance of fifty miles. A dry climate and perfect freedom from malaria. Terms reasonable. Apply to B. H. SKINNER, Manager.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. J. Hare, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

The Wallack-Dillon Combination are at the Tremont.

The Hon. Robert Lowrie, Iowa, is a guest of the Pacific.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, Boston, is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. W. J. Streetor, Springfield, O., is at the Sherman.

Gen. Henry Mann, San Francisco, is a guest of the Sherman.

Miss Minnie Hauk, of Mapleson's Opera Company, is a guest of the Palmer.

The Chevalier de Wastey, agent of Miss Minnie Hauk, is registered at the Palmer.

E. E. Kidder, manager of the Joseph Murphy Company, is registered at the Tremont.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, who exposed the frauds of the Standing-Rock Agency, and supplanted Dr. Livingstone, is at the Palmer.

Col. W. B. Royal, Lieut. J. M. Lee, and Col. J. H. King, members of the Reno Court of Inquiry, which meets to-day, are at the Palmer.

The noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall will be led to-day by Rev. F. Von Schluembach. Subject: "Continuance in Prayer."

Capt. F. A. Wotton, Special Agent of the Pacific Mail Company, who is on his way to Australia to make arrangements for a new line to that country, is among the guests of the Tremont.

The Young Men's Christian Association have a meeting to-night especially for strangers, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young men to attend. They will be addressed by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, of Waukegan.

Charles Beck, a new one to the police, was caught last evening in the attempt to burglarize Fish's grocery at No. 282 Milwaukee avenue. He had just broken in a side window, when Officers O'Connor and Reis discovered him.

The Butchers' Union held its regular monthly meeting at 1506 South Halsted street yesterday afternoon. A number of new members were admitted, and considerable routine business was done. The Union is in a flourishing condition.

The alarm from Box 161, at 5:20 yesterday morning, was caused by another fire in A. S. Piper's blacksmith-shop, on Levee street, near Ashland avenue. Damage, $10. Cause unknown. A portion of the structure was almost totally destroyed by fire about a week ago.

James O'Reilley, a poorly-clad, half-famished looking individual, was caught at 3:30 yesterday morning in the act of stealing two horse-blankets from Edward Eager's hack, standing in front of No. 94 West Madison street. His excuse was that he was cold, and wanted them to keep himself warm.

On the night of the 7th burglars attempted to enter the house of Patrick Cullerton, No. 515 West Twelfth street, and when discovered had the blinds cut and the basement window pried open. Edward Brownie, one of the gang, was captured at the time, and Thomas Holden, another, was arrested yesterday by Officer James Fox.

Arrests: Joseph Habercorn, larceny from John Clare; John Brennock, threats to kill his father, a prominent citizen in the West Twelfth Street District; James Bird, notorious confidence man, caught buying a ticket at the Michigan Southern depot, intending no doubt to go as far as Grand Crossing and work the railroad trains; Billy Connors, wanted on a $50 execution, which he forfeited by not leaving town as he intended doing.

A good way to elude the importunities of the thousands of college graduates who are going up and down seeking to enter upon a journalistic career is to ask the applicant, before he has time to produce his Commencement oration and other testimonials, whether he would say "Knight Templars," "Knights Templar," or what? Whatever he says, reply that a man who is so ignorant on such a simple subject need never hope to wield the Archimedean lever that moves the world, and set the trap for another victim.

Highway robberies are becoming painfully frequent. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Doran, a stranger in this city, and hailing from DeKalb County, hired a hack at some place down town, and wanted to be taken to a friend's house at No. 160 Eighteenth street. When at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street the carriage was stopped by four men, who opened the door, presented revolvers, and relieved him of $6 in cash and a pocket-book containing some papers. The hackman is unknown, and as nearly as Doran can say the hack had neither lamps nor number in accordance with the ordinance. Then again, at about 9 o'clock last evening Louis M. Sterling, of No. 150 North Green street, while walking along Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson, was assaulted by two men, who quickly held him up and relieved him of a pocketbook containing some papers and $15 in cash. He describes his assailants as about 20 years of age, one stoutly-built and wearing an overcoat, and the other a slim young fellow with no overcoat.

The annual meeting of the Police Benevolent Association was held at the West Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large, but the North and South Divisions might have been more largely represented. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Capt. Edward Hood; Vice-President, Lieut. N. A. Brisco; Secretary, Anthon O. Oyen; Treasurer, Lieut. Frank E. Gerbing; Trustees at large, Michael L. Miller, Ingomar von Brietzke, Thomas Murphy, and Richard Bartlett. The Treasurer made an unusually good exhibit for the year, as follows: Cash on hand Jan. 13, 1878, $1,344.07; received from all sources during the year, $2,575; expended, $1,585.60, leaving a balance on hand of $2,833.47. From this is to be deducted $900, the amount of a December assessment and other small expenses, which will leave a balance of about $1,950 in the treasury. The members were highly rejoiced to find the society in so flourishing a condition, and the little rivalry that will be felt during the ensuing year from the fact that the West and North Divisions captured all the offices will only tend to make the members in the South Division a little more attentive.

"Did you see, Mis' Jones," said a suburban Christian to another s. C., "that the minister's wife's folks have sent her a big Christmas chest, full of canned sass?" "No-o; you don't tell me so," replied the person addressed; "she allers said her mother was a master hand to put up quince preserves and crab-apple jell, and now it would be a real good notion to get up a donation-party and see if them sass is all she pretends they are." "I will speak to my husband, the deacon, about it to-night." But the preacher had traveled and knew the ropes, and when the committee called on him they found him nursing his infant child carefully painted for the purpose with water-colors from its mamma's paint-box. "I am so glad you came to sympathize with me," he said to the delegation, "but don't you think it was rather imprudent, considering that you have families, and that the *tox-rhododendronis* is so fatally contagious?" The delegation murmured a few inaudible remarks and backed out, leaving no notice of their nefarious intentions, and the clergyman's wife sponged off the child's face and put some of her mother's quinces on the table for lunch.

In THE TRIBUNE of Saturday mention was made by members of the Legislature of a "cabalistic printed circular," as described by the *Inter-Ocean*, "obviously in the interest of Farwell." The authorship of this "mystery" was traced to a young man named Robertson who was alleged to be mentally weak. The information, as ascertained from one who assumed to know, was published in connection with the mention made of what the *Inter-Ocean* declared was a "cabalistic printed circular, obviously in the interest of Farwell." The alleged author was found at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and a mild petition praying for an interview presented. The same was demurred to, however by W. A. R., the alleged author of the "Mystery," propagated as charged "obviously in the interest of Farwell," and there being no appeal therefrom, explanations of the "cabalistic printed circular" are reserved for the hereafter. Mr. Robertson, in short, refused to talk. He transacted no business on Sunday. If at some future day he should be at leisure he might grant an audience, etc., etc., upon the receipt of which information the reporter retired in good order.

"Is this the editor?" said a tall man, entering the sanctum Saturday. "It is," politely replied the person addressed. "I am the Towering Sassafras of the Calumet," replied his visitor, "and I have called upon you to ask you to publish this challenge to any man in Chicago to rastle—" "Græco-Roman style?" interjected the editor. "Yes, to rastle Græco-Roman style with me, best of three falls, for $2,500 a side and the championship of the Seventh Judicial Circuit." "Very well, sir," affably replied the editor; "but usually such challenges are for $5,000 a side. That, however, is a minor detail. Monsieur Parlevoo, the Gilt-Edged Alsatian, has his acceptance prepared, I suppose, and the man that is the favorite won't win, and there will be another match and the man that isn't the favorite 'll win, and there will be gate-money each time if the reporters only give the public enough about great beads of perspiration, and Titanic struggles, and so on. My opinion of you," continued the editor, in a judicial manner, "is that you are a Græco-Roman fraud. Wrestle? You never wrestled in earnest with anything more muscular than hash. If I had my way with you fellows I'd make you try and walk on 2,700 consecutive tread-mills in 2,700 consecutive hours. Now you get out of here, lively, or I'll get an inner grapevine lock on you and give you a square back fall down two pairs of iron stairs on to a tesselated pavement—that's what'll become of you." The Towering Sassafras of the Calumet bowed before the storm, and departed with his challenge to seek another vehicle of communication with other Græco-Roman wrestlers, especially Mons. Parlevoo, the Gilt-Edged Alsatian.

The surprise-party epidemic is raging as widely and fatally as ever. A young man on the West Side has devised a method of treatment to which the most stubborn cases will yield after one application. He hires a man with a bass voice and the top of a tin baking-powder box on his coat-lappel to open the door, and when the ring leader says, "Is Mr. Whasisname in?" the man replies, "He's gone down to the County Agent's." "O, he'll be back soon; we'll come in and organize. We're just a little surprise-party," says the persuasive leader, but the man shows the tin box-cover and says, officially, "Nothin' about surprise-parties in my habeas corpus. You go down and see the Sheriff about it; and if he says all right, why all right; and if he doesn't say all right, why it isn't all right, for I'm responsible for these here premises." "Why, what's the matter?" continues the somewhat awe-struck leader, and the man replies, "Mr. Whasisname's goods and chattels have been seized for debt, and he's gone down to the County Clerk's to get a season-ticket for himself and family to the Poor-House,—that's what's the matter. But if you want to go security for him, why come in." They didn't, and vanish, and next day the prudent householder, hearing of some of the singular rumors set afloat concerning his financial status, can sue them for libel, or cut their acquaintance, as he pleases.

A WELCOME TO CONDON.

The various Irish societies held a joint meeting at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for a grand reception to Mr. E. O'Meagher Condon, who was released from an English prison in which he was incarcerated since 1866 for participating in the Manchester Fenian troubles, on condition of emigrating to America. Mr. O'Meagher Condon arrived in this country about two months ago, and is said to be greatly in need of funds, and the principal object of the intended demonstration is to secure a handsome amount for the Irish patriot. The Irishmen of this city showed their interest in the matter by turning out in full force,—the large hall being quite well filled, and among them were nearly all our prominent Irishmen. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Crowley, who stated its object. On motion, it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and the following officers were elected: M. C. Tranev, President; H. F. Sheridan, Vice-President; John F. Scanlon, Secretary; and Patrick O'Brien, Treasurer.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to have the reception and demonstration on the second Sunday in March. The following Executive Committee was elected: John Sullivan, M. Finnigan, John Connell, William J. Clingen, Henry F. Sheridan, John Dwyer, Thomas Mulveil, Thomas Moran, D. F. Gleason, P. O'Toole, Pat O'Brien, M. H. Lyons, Daniel D. Goode, John Griffin, and Charles O'Donahue.

The Executive Committee was instructed to ask each Irish society in the city to appoint one man to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee to make the proper arrangements for the reception and demonstration. After deciding to hold another meeting next Sunday afternoon at the same place an adjournment was had.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—A. D. Clark, Omaha; J. B. Smith, L'Anse, Mich.; William Brockway, Boston; H. O. Rutherford, Racine; P. W. Butler, Oakland, Cal.; Eugene Quakers, New York; W. J. Fisher, Toronto, Can.... *Tremont House*—Alfred McHand, Hamilton, Ont.; William Youngblood, New York; M. J. Levy, Cincinnati; C. H. Mathews, Waterbury, Ct.; W. B. Wharton, Racine; R. Wren, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Beidleman, St. Louis; A. Pollock, Madison, Wis.... *Palmer House*—William H. Jones, Kansas City; Wilfried S. Chapman, London, Eng.; E. G. Green, Montreal; J. H. Elliott, Minneapolis; W. E. Somers, Philadelphia; E. P. W. Baker, Toledo.... *Grand Pacific Hotel*—Dr. E. T. Sees, Philadelphia; W. P. Robinson, St. Louis; George E. Stevens, Cleveland; J. Grose, New York; J. L. Delano, Denver; Capt. P. S. Davidson, LaCrosse; A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Zitella M. Robinson filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from her husband, Alexander Robinson, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Moore granted a divorce to William Harper from Belle W. Harper on the ground of adultery, and to Wilhelemina Becherer from Theodore Becherer for conviction of felony.

Judge Williams gave a decree to Julia E. Suliman from Charles E. Suliman for adultery.

ITEMS.

A discharge was issued to Nathaniel D. Crosby.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Calvin W. Brown.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William M. Sturges commenced a suit against John Buckingham and Ebenezer Buckingham to recover $100,000. He sets out that the defendants are owners of certain elevators in this city, and that from January, 1874, to July, 1877, they operated such elevators without taking out a license, in the manner required by law. In another provision of the same law they were prohibited from collecting any fees until they had taken out such license, but, nevertheless, as is claimed, they extorted from plaintiff $100,000 in the way of fees and charges for storage, and he now brings suit to recover this amount.

Henry H. Shufeldt, Thomas Lynch, W. C. Egan, and Samuel A. Eagan, also began a similar suit against George Armour, Charles S. Dole, and A. A. Munger, claiming $10,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—149 to 179, inclusive. No. 148 on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Term Nos. 20, Coddington vs. Briggs; 45, Village of Hyde Park vs. Corwith; 47, Turpin vs. Ogle; 75, Hinterberger vs. Hinterberger; and 92, Johnson vs. Johnson. No cash on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—69 to 72, 74, 75, 76, and 79 to 105, inclusive. No. 68, Colgan vs. Jones, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 2, and 3 of condemnation calendar.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 4,775, De Young vs. Wallace; 5,653, Williams vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, and calendar Nos. 370, 371, and 372. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—431, 432, 434, to 460, inclusive, except 438, 439, 448, 450, and 459. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 120, 121, 122, 128, 129, 131, and 132.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 615, 616, 617, 618, 627, 628, 640, 463, 464, 699, and 703.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Paris Myrick, use of Commercial National Bank, vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company; verdict, $26,451.22, and motion for new trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Brazil & Chicago Coal Company vs. Tug Brothers, $520.87.—Same vs. Tug Success, $561.56.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—William Flanagan et al. vs. Fred Reckendorf, $754.52.—James Crowley vs. Same, $778.15.—Patrick Cash vs. Same, $677.26.—T. D. Bentley, Jr., Homer A. Plimpton, and James M. and Daniel W. Munn, $65.75.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Bender vs. John Schroeder and Frederikca Schroeder, $125.50.

JUDGE BOOTH—George W. Cheney, use J. M. Durand et al., vs. Effie Hawkins, $291.04.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A MEETING OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS was held yesterday afternoon at No. 703 Milwaukee avenue. Mr. T. J. Morgan, the organizer of the Socialists, was the first speaker. He repeated the time-worn arguments on the subject of labor and capital. His theme was the slavery of the working-classes. He took occasion in the course of his remarks to denounce the Coopers' Union for declaring in their constitution that the interests of capital and labor are identical. The next speaker was Mr. Samuel Goldwater, who addressed the meeting briefly on the necessity and wisdom of joining the Union. He was followed by Mr. Lieser, who spoke in German to the same effect.

A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the causes of grievance of the laboring men, the substance of which are contained in the following:

Resolved, That we send greeting and encouragement to the advance guard of labor now in the legislative halls of this State; and further

Resolved, That we will petition and pray for relief no more, but demand that such bills or measures that may be introduced into the legislative bodies of this State in the interests of labor shall receive the consideration that their importance demands; and

Resolved, That we demand in the name of labor that the following labor bills shall be passed, to-wit: An act reducing the hours of labor; an act for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics; an act for the abolishment of convict labor; an act for the sanitary inspection of food, dwellings, factories, workshops, and mines; an act for the abolition of child labor; an act to make employers liable for all accidents to employes through the employer's neglect, and an act to give wages a priority over all other claims; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that a special committee be appointed with full power to act, to obtain the following information: Why it is that, with all the resources of life that the Creator has provided in such abundance, with all the wonderful facilities provided by man's ingenuity for turning this natural abundance into forms necessary for man's use and enjoyment, that the comforts of life are removed beyond the reach of so many, and that thousands are even deprived of the bare necessities of life and are forced to become tramps and paupers. Why is it that there is a constant conflict between employers and employed, as expressed in strikes, etc.? Why is it that, as man's ability to produce increases, his chances of constant and remunerative employment decreases? Why is it that, while toiling alone are builders of a nation's wealth and fame, and titled laziness is pensioned, fed, and fattened on the same by the sweat of others' foreheads, living only to rejoice, while the poor man's mortgaged freedom vainly lifteth up its voice; and, finally

Resolved, That our delegates to the Trade and Labor Council be instructed to present these resolutions, and urge that they be presented to all labor organizations in the State, that such action as will impress upon the representatives of the people the wisdom of conceding that which justice demands.

The resolutions, it was stated, will be submitted to the Trade and Labor Council for confirmation. After adopting them the meeting adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall Saturday evening, all present.

The Committee appointed to examine into the Waldron books at the time of his defalcation reported that prior to 1877 cash belonging to interest and sinking funds and to the special general funds of the village was used to make improvements claimed to have been made by special assessment, and that amounts charged to special funds did in fact belong to the general fund. They therefore offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to note on the books of the Comptroller for the year 1877 in each of said special accounts a reference to the report of the Committee just made and this resolution.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That upon proper receipt and satisfaction of the bills for $2,741 presented to the Board in favor of Charles Creighton, and of all other demands and claims whatsoever which said Creighton has, or may claim to have, there be issued to said Creighton or his authorized agent, P. B. Smith, in full satisfaction and general settlement, a warrant for $150, drawn upon the Street and Highway Repair Fund.

Adopted.

With an idea to open up the town, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a favorable time to procure the right of way to open streets, and it is believed many owners are ready to give the right of way for streets and highways;

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets consider the whole subject and ascertain what streets it is desirable to lay out, and that they report some plan or system upon which such roads and streets should be laid out, but all streets on section lines should be 100 feet in width, and all streets on half-section lines should be eighty feet in width.

Resolved, That Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, and Ninety-fourth streets be all laid out and opened and extended from the Illinois Central Railroad right of way westward to the western limit of the Town of Hyde Park.

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken to lay out and open streets as follows: That a street be opened on the west side of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks or right of way, south from Eightieth street commencing at the intersection of Greenwood avenue and Eightieth street, and 150 feet from the railroad right of way, and continuing the same parallel with said right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad until the same intersects Cottage Grove avenue, and that Cottage Grove avenue be extended south, the present width, to the Town of Thornton line.

Resolved, That a street eighty feet in width be opened on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad track and right of way, commencing at Eighty-third street, 150 feet from the right of way of said Illinois Central Railroad, and extending the same south and parallel with said railroad tracks and right of way to the southern limit of Hyde Park.

Resolved, That a street be opened 100 feet in width from State street to Seventy-fifth street, at Grand Crossing, on the southwest side of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, commencing at State street, 150 feet from the right of way of said railroad, to Seventy-fifth street, and that Anthony avenue be extended from its present terminus in Sec. 36 east, until it connect with Anthony avenue in South Chicago.

Resolved, That Nutt avenue, at Grand Crossing, be extended north from its present terminus of the same width to Madison avenue.

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh street be laid out end extended from Stony Island avenue east to the Calumet River 200 feet in width.

All the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

The Health-Officer reported seventeen births and seven deaths in the village for December.

Mr. Coy asked for some street lamps in his district, to be paid for out of the town fund, and remarked that the President of the Board had told him that they were paid for by persons owning the property, but he had found that such was not the case, and that a number of lamps had been put up to light the President to his home at the expense of the village. Some debate took place on this question, Mr. Bennett saying he didn't say so, Coy saying he did, but Coy got his lamps.

It was resolved that the Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance that bonds issued by the village provide that they may be called in at any time, and that no money should be borrowed from the interest and sinking fund, but that the whole should be used in paying interest and taking up water-pipe bonds, or other bonds if those could not be obtained at a fair rate.

The subject of the South Chicago ditch being brought up, it was ascertained that the Commissioners had placed 50 per cent of the amount levied on the village, and the following was offered:

Resolved, That the Village Attorney take no further action in court upon the present assessment-roll on Stony Island drain, but ask the appointment of a new set of Commissioners to make a new assessment.

It was lost—yeas, Potter, Wright, and Bennett; nays, Beck, Coy, and Green. The saddling of any part of the assessment upon the north end of the village, which receives no benefit from it, is said to be illegal.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—"Lead us not into temptation," eloquently ejaculated Senator Matt H. Carpenter while advocating the back-pay steal. His argument was that the back-grab and increased salary were necessary in order to keep Senators from being tempted to accept bribes, or increase their incomes in other corrupt ways; and he characterized the salary-grab as the "beginning of reforms," and then he turned up his eyes,—"O, piteous spectacle!"—and profanely uttered the humble petition, "Lead us not into temptation."

Never was a more disgraceful exhibition of insolence or stupidity made by any public man. It was an insult to every honest citizen of the nation. It was telling his fellow Senators that, unless they voted themselves *this steal*, they would be tempted to accept other steals. It was at least telling them that *he would be so tempted* and that he feared he might yield to the temptation, and so he prayed to be delivered by the passage of the back-action salary-grab act.

In view of the fact that it is announced that Mr. Carpenter is to take charge of his own forces at Madison this week, and that it is expected his "personal magnetism" will turn the scale in his favor, the members of the Wisconsin Legislature ought all to pray: "Lead *us* not into temptation." For here is a man asking to represent a constituency whose average individual income would not be over $500 a year, who plainly tells them that he cannot live on $5,000 a year without being "led into temptation"; and yet his "personal magnetism" is so great that "it is expected" it will prove irresistible, and that they will send this man back to the United States Senate, who tells them he cannot live on the salary allowed by law (for the grab-law has been repealed) without being "tempted," and who thinks about double the salary would be necessary in order to shield him from temptation and his country from the disgrace he is ever liable to bring upon it.

The question for the people of Wisconsin is: How shall we keep Mr. Carpenter out of temptation and protect the reputation of the country? Shall we send him back to the Senate, give him a $5,000 bonus, and double his salary, or *keep him at home?* If it were not for the fatal influence of "personal magnetism" there could be no doubt how the people and Legislature of Wisconsin would decide this simple question; as it is, however, they should all pray "lead *us* not into temptation."

BADGER.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchona Cure for Drunkenness), Room 21, Palmer House, cures all cases. Fees moderate. Cure guaranteed.

Inter-Ocean.

Over $6,000,000 was paid for death claims and endowments last year by the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York. This sterling company ranks first in the world for its assured security and amount of assets.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck's Bill to Throttle the Parliament of Germany.

Formal Complaint to Austria that Her Journals Are Free-Spoken.

Indignation of the Despot that His Measures Should Be Criticised.

The Pope's Card Stating that He Is Not a Communist.

President MacMahon Once More Threatened to Get Down and Out.

Great Gale on the Bay of Biscay—A Shakspearean Library Destroyed by Fire.

GERMANY.

DENMARK.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A telegram from Berlin says it is stated there that the question relative to the receptions at the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland has been settled by the Danish Minister giving most emphatic assurance of friendly sentiments and pacific policy of his Government.

"NECESSITY, THE TYRANT'S PLEA."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says it is reported that Germany has formally complained at Vienna in regard to the tone of the Austrian press on the Reichstag Discipline bill.

COMMOTION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Rumors have been circulating that the Chancellor was casting about for power to prevent members of the Reichstag using unbecoming expressions, and now the city is in commotion by the publication of the outline of a bill aiming at the Federal Council. The document bears date, "Friedrichsruhe, Dec. 31," and places the power of the punishment of the members of the Reichstag in the hands of a committee of two Vice-Presidents and ten members, to meet at the order of the President of the House, or, on the motion of twenty members, the Committee would be authorized to inflict penalties, viz.: First—To order the member to receive public reproof before the assembled House. Second—To oblige the offender to make an apology before the assembled House. Third—To exclude a Deputy from the Reichstag for a fixed period. Should this exclusion extend to the entire term of the session of the Legislature, the member so punished may also be liable to lose the right of being elected to the Reichstag, and, further, an independent motion in favor of depriving the Deputy of his right of election may be brought forward in the House. If the unbecoming conduct of which a member is pronounced guilty involves an action punishable by common law, the Deputy may be handed over to the judicial authorities simultaneously with the infliction of the punishment by the Reichstag. The reproduction of a speech, or any remarks which called it forth, in a stenographic report, or any other publication of them in the press, may be prohibited. The contravention of this prohibition is to be punishable with imprisonment of from three weeks to three months.

MORE ABOUT THE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A correspondent at Berlin says of the proposed bill affecting the Reichstag, that it practically abolishes all guarantees of freedom of debate, and, with the bill, it is in the power of the majority to turn any offending member over to the courts. It makes it a penal offense for the press to publish any speech which has been censured by the President of the Diet. It is nominally aimed at the Socialist Deputies, but the law could be applied or misapplied to any objectionable member of the minority. The bill was wholly unexpected, and seems to alarm even the National Liberals, but they will probably reconcile themselves to it before it comes to a vote in the Diet.

Another correspondent says: "The rejection of the bill is generally predicted, but I am quite convinced it will be adopted without essential modifications, in spite of the fine words of the Liberals. Bismarck is yet master of the situation."

AFGHANISTAN.

YAKOOB.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Times'* leading editorial says: "We have every reason to believe Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless, these are such as he can honorably accept."

A dispatch from Lahore states that there are strange rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

KHOST.

A dispatch from Lahore says Gen. Roberts leaves a small garrison in Khost.

STEWART.

A dispatch from Calcutta says Gen. Stewart's forces have marched through Candahar.

ROME.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Pope's encyclical occupies seven columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism, which militate no longer secretly but openly against the civil State, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring the rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of Kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the sluice-gates of skepticism, till godless governments have arisen, wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present and without any hereafter, and hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. This natural development of the Reformation was indicated by the previous Pontiffs, from Clement XI. to Pius IX., in their allocutions and encyclicals, but the Church warning is more than ever required. The equality demanded by the sects is contrary to Scripture. There are distinctions between angels in Heaven, *a fortiori* must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, when the Church shields the oppressed, when the tyrant is too strong, she enjoins resignation.

The Pope justifies marriage and the subservience of woman to man, of child to parent, and of servant to master. Such interdependence rightly observed in state as in family, would operate on earth as it does in heaven.

Poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins almsgiving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is the solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all principalities and powers accept the Church, the safeguard of earthly and surety of heavenly things.

The *Italie* regards the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and, with that object, to participate in political elections.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that, of the 2,500 Communists undergoing sentence, 2,000 will be pardoned within three days.

FINANCES.

M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, will announce at the opening of the Chambers that the Government is not at present in a position to convert the 5 per cent rentes.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Although the extreme Republicans Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the Ministerial programme, the motion adopted by the Republican Union to refer it to the Bureaux of the Chamber did not formally censure it. It is considered certain that the Cabinet will obtain a majority in the Chamber. It is rumored that President MacMahon has declared his intention of resigning if M. Dufaure, President of the Council, resigns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The library of the Birmingham and Midland Institute at Birmingham, containing 80,000 volumes, burned Saturday. It contained the most complete Shakspearean collection in the world, numbering 8,000 volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

LABOR.

The Weardale Iron & Coal Company discharged 1,500 men Saturday because of depression in the trade.

All the railway guards at Leeds have resumed work.

The *Times* states that it is generally believed a crisis in the engineering trade has been avoided for the present, as the masters are inclined to waive their demands.

BRAZIL.

YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Italian Envoy in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the yellow fever has reappeared and several deaths occurred.

FINANCES.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—The Budget for 1879-'80 estimates expenditures at 121 million milreis and revenues at 101 million milreis. The deficit will be met by a new taxation. A Ministerial crisis has occurred and the Minister of Marine has resigned.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Government proposes the extinction of all monastic orders and of application of their property to the redemption of the national debt.

TREATY OF BERLIN.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Berlin dispatch states that an understanding exists between the Great Powers to insist upon the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia by the Russians within the time appointed by the Treaty of Berlin, even if the International Commission should not have completed its labor.

GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the departure of the Greek Commissioner of Frontier has been stopped in consequence of a request from the Porte for delay.

SPAIN.

GREAT STORM.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A gale on the coast of Galicia and Portugal has caused great destruction to small craft. Seventy fishermen and others are reported drowned.

FRANCE.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Antoine Augustin Preault, sculptor, is dead.

WINTER WEATHER.

TERRIBLE STORMS EXPERIENCED.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The weather reports that are coming in from all stations tell of the extraordinary severity of the winter gales now prevailing throughout the Kingdom. A very severe snow-storm commenced here this morning. The streets are almost impassable, so deep is the fall. The Thames in this vicinity is filled with broken ice, hindering the navigation of lighters, and rendering the running of steamers almost impossible. At Plymouth it snowed all last night, and the high wind that prevailed caused the snow to pile up in immense banks. The report from Dartmoor says that the snow is so deep that the roads are rendered completely impassable. A furious easterly gale is blowing at Pensance, accompanied by

SHOWERS OF FINE SNOW

that almost penetrate the flesh. All the vessels arriving report terrible weather in the Atlantic and Channel. The Scilly mail-boat is delayed on account of the rough sea and high wind, and it is the general impression that she will not venture out until the storm is over. The gale that blew at Cork during Thursday demolished every thing movable in the harbor. Occasionally a terrific gust would come from the southeast, accompanied by blinding drifts of sleet that obscured the headlands from the view of those on the ships outside. The gale has been the fiercest over the Irish Sea and the southwest of England.

IN SCOTLAND

one of the heaviest snow-storms that has been experienced for many years commenced yesterday, accompanied by terrific south-easterly gales. The snow has drifted in many places, and is very deep. In the Highlands the temperature is extremely low. The Loch Lomond is frozen completely over. In the south of Ireland the storm is more keenly felt on account of the intense cold that accompanies it.

The report from Liverpool states that the Upper Mersey is filled with floating ice, some blocks being over 200 feet in length by 100 in breadth. On account of the ice obstruction the ferry traffic between Windes and Runcorn has been entirely suspended.

The southeastly gale is blowing with increasing violence at Dundee, and the prospects are not very promising.

Rare Sport.

Willimantic Journal.

Mansfield's tallest shot had an exciting experience the other day. He was out in his yard, when his attention was attracted by a large white bird flying leisurely along. Rushing into the house, he exclaimed, "There's a white wild-goose flying over," and, seizing his rifle and shot-gun, he started in pursuit. It was raining at the time, and the route of the bird took him across meadow-land, covered with water, for a mile or more, and he was thoroughly soaked when he came in sight of the goose, that had alighted in just the right place for a good shot. He elevated his rifle, took careful aim, and snapped the lock, but there was no explosion. Once more he went through with the preliminaries, but without effect, and then examined the rifle only to find that it was not loaded. Then he picked up the shot-gun, and discharged both barrels at the goose, but the wild bird remained undisturbed—did not even wink, or manifest any sign that it realized that it was in danger. He then loaded the rifle, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the wild goose tumble over, and he lugged the prize home. It turned out to be a tame geese, and the young man has since paid a neighbor $1.50 to settle for the foul murder of the innocent domestic fowl.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The introduction in the State Assembly yesterday of a bill providing for the taxation of church property recalls the agitation of the subject which followed the allusion to it by President Grant in his message to the Congress of 1875-'6. The New York *Times* published a series of letters on the subject, contributed by Mr. Tax-Commissioner Andrews, of New York, wherein it was shown that the President's theory of the increase in value of untaxed church property was fallacious, and hence that his estimate of three billions ($3,000,000,000) in the year 1900 was rather wide of the mark. Mr. Andrews also criticised the President's apprehensive conclusion that these vast accumulations of untaxed property, in the hands of churches, would lead to "sequestration through blood," and showed it be groundless, since the various churches are composed of individuals from every class in the community, who would stand or fall together. He defended the justice and wisdom of the theory and practice of non-taxation of church property, on the ground that the Church "is an institution of the highest possible utility to the State, for its object and practice are to spread abroad, voluntarily, a love of truth, justice, and right, on which the well-being of the State depends." Mr. Andrews made a powerful argument in support of the existing system of exempting church property from taxation; but it was necessarily sophistical and fallacious, for such exemption is utterly inconsistent with the fundamental theory of our institutions.

It matters little whether Gen. Grant's theory of the growth in value of untaxed church property was correct or not; nor is it of any consequence at all whether his estimate of such value for the year 1900 is the true estimate. That there is now in possession of the several church institutions of this country a vast amount of property which pays no revenue for the support of the State is true. That its volume is steadily increasing is also true. Whether it be five hundred or a thousand millions of dollars now, and whether it shall be two or three billions of dollars in 1900, does not affect the question of the justice and wisdom of the principle of taxation or non-taxation of church property. Gen. Grant, according to the message referred to, was moderate; he would "possibly" exempt church edifices. Mr. Andrews took an extremely radical position; he would exempt all the property that the church institutions now hold and all that they may acquire, whether occupied by church edifices, or by stores, offices, and shops, and rented for business purposes. It is scarcely doubtful that the exemption suggested by the President (church edifices) ought not to be conceded.

I do not underestimate the importance of the Church as an organization devoted to the dissemination of "a love of truth, justice, and right," and hence of "the highest possible utility to the State." It is in this view, and this view only, that the Church is recognized by the State. With the diverse theological dogmas of its different branches the State has nothing to do. The Federal organic law declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is, therefore, only as a teacher of "a love of truth, justice, and right,"—as an aid to the promotion of the cause of morality,—that the Constitution recognizes the Church.

Taxation is a not inconsiderable burden to property; the weight of this burden is increased from year to year, and in the ratio of this increase of the weight of the burden will be the increase of those accumulations of property from which the burden is entirely removed. It is not unlikely that President Grant took this principle into account in his estimate of the probable value of church property in 1900. The State in this country is the people. One of the early French Kings said, "I am the State!" Napoleon I. merely appropriated this aphorism of his predecessor when he said, "The State is a man, and I am the man!" Here no man may say this, but each and every citizen may say, "I am a part of the State!"

In the early ages the Church was poor. Its great founder "had not where to lay His head," yet His moral precepts gradually spread throughout a large part of the civilized world, and the theologies of to-day are based on the simple creed of the despised Nazerene. When the Church acquired wealth and became a part of the State, its moral teaching was obscured by the subtleties of craft, and it used its wealth, in many instances, against truth, against justice, and against right. Not until its wealth had been dissipated, not until it had been rudely bereft of power, did the lustre of its moral precepts shine out once more to bless mankind. It is a question whether the exemption of church property from taxation, thereby enabling it to acquire vast wealth, tends to increase its usefulness in the dissemination of "a love of truth, justice, and right." Does the Church increase in virtue as it increases in wealth? If yea, then the exemption of its property from the burdens of taxation *might* tend to strengthen one of the pillars of the State, and hence be justifiable. The act of exemption would still, however, be of doubtful propriety, since it operates as a discrimination against the many in favor of a class. But if the possession of great wealth tends to corrupt the Church, tends to make its prelates proud and overbearing, and its members cold and censorious, then the exemption of its property from taxation becomes not only an odious distinction in property rights, working injustice to every citizen beyond the pale of the Church, but acts as a demoralizating influence upon the Church itself. If this be true, the State has no part nor lot in the grand and imposing church-edifices, and it should not compel the people to aid, even indirectly, in their construction. Indeed, it is a question whether in Illinois such aid as is compulsorily exacted through the exemption of church-property from taxation is not unconstitutional. The language of the Bill of Rights is: "No person shall be required to . . . *support any ministry or place of worship against his consent.*" The common understanding of the legal effect of this clause is the prohibition of taxation for the direct support of the Church. But it is clear that the exemption of church property from taxation compels each taxed citizen to contribute to the support of all "places of worship" in the State, since his property must bear a pro-rata share of that lost to the revenue through the exemption provision of law. It will scarcely be claimed that the Legislature may do by indirection what it is positively prohibited from doing directly; and if this be not claimed, upon a proper case the Supreme Court would probably hold the exemption statute to be unconstitutional.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

DEATHS.

WINTER—On Jan. 11, at 7 a. m., at his residence, 638 West Madison-st., Michael Winter, aged 55 years 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at his late residence Jan. 13, at 11.30 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

PRATT—Jan. 12, at her residence, No. 461 West Erie-st., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Geo. O. Pratt, aged 36 years.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday, 15th inst.

ANDERSON—At Denver, Col., on Jan. 11, Jesse F. Anderson, wife of William Anderson, and daughter of L. C. Paine Freer, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH—On Jan 12, of heart disease, Mrs. Catharine Reed Smith, relict of the late Capt. Geo. Smith, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in her 79th year.

Funeral services from her late residence, 46 Centre-av., Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 p. m.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

CURRAN—Jan. 12, of pneumonia, at the residence of his brother-in-law, James M. Bagget, 66 East Indiana-st., Patrick Curran, aged 33 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 a. m., from his residence to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SOUTH SIDE Auxiliary of the State Industrial School for Girls will be held at the Woodruff House Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. It is necessary for all to be present.

THE VOCAL CLASS OF THE AMPHION CHORAL Society, for beginners, meets Thursday evening at Apollo Club Rooms, American Express Building; $2 for three months' term. Apply at Rooms or to W. W. Watson, Secretary, 156 Washington-st. Prof. F. L. ROBERTSHAW, Director.

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GRACE CHURCH
Grand Entertainment
Under the auspices of
SECURE SEATS TO-DAY.
When will appear for the first time in Chicago during four years America's great Concert Contralto,
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
With her Entire Concert Company,
Consisting of the Popular Tenor,
TOM KARL
MARIE STONE,
W. H. MACDONALD,
Assisted by the Celebrated
ST. CECELIA QUARTET
FANNY WHITNEY,
LIZZIE HOYNE,
MRS. F. G. HALL,
MADAME KEMPTON,
And the Amateur
PIANO QUARTET
MRS. CHAS. J. HAINES,
MRS. ROBERT CLARK,
MISS LOU STAGER,
MISS FANNY PARSONS.
Who have kindly volunteered their assistance, together with the favorite Solo Artists,
Mrs. Clara D. Stacy,
Mr. Fritz Foltz,
Prof. Adolph Baumbach,
When also the Celebrated Elocutionist, MR.
WM. HAWLEY SMITH,
Will make his first appearance in Chicago, and the popular and entertaining Reader, MRS. LAURA E.
DAINTY,
Will make her only appearance in this city during the present season.
SECURE SEATS THIS MORNING at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st., where holders of admission tickets can also exchange them for seats.
Tickets $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager.
INAUGURAL NIGHT OF
Her Majesty's Opera Co.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, Georges Bizet's Romantic Opera,
CARMEN.
Don Jose........................Signor Campanini
Escamillo (Toreador)..........Signor Del Puente
Il Dancairo..............................M. Thierry
Il Remendado.......................Signor Grazzi
Zuniga..........................Signor Franceschi
Morales...............................Signor Bolli
Michaela...........................Madame Sinico
Paquita.............................Mlle. Robiati
Mercedes..........................Mme. Lablache
and
Carmen (a Gypsy)...................Mlle. Minnie Hauk
The Incidental Divertisement will be supported by Mlle. Palladino and the Corps de Ballet.
Tuesday Evening—"La Sonnambula"—Debut Mme. Etelka Gerster. Signors Frapolli, Foli, and Grazzi, and Madame Robiati in the cast.
Wednesday—"Le Nozze di Figaro"—Madame Marie Roze (her first appearance in America as Susannah), Mlle. Minnie Hauk, Mlle. Parodi, and Madame Lablache, Signors Del Puente, Galassi, and Mons. Thierry in the cast.
Thursday—"Lucia di Lammermoor"—Second appearance of Madame Etelka Gerster. First appearance in America of Signor Gillandi.
Friday—Il Trovatore—Madame Marie Roze, Madame Lablache, Signors Campanini and Galassi in the cast.
Saturday Matinee—Second appearance of Madame Etelka Gerster as Amina in La Sonnambula.
Saturday Night—Second appearance of Mlle. Minnie Hauk as "Carmen."
Box Office open daily after 9 o'clock a. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY—MR. JOHN DILLON.
Chicago's Favorite Comedian, his first appearance at this Theatre in four years, supported by Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Mary Wallack, Mr. John Blaisdell and full Dramatic Company.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wedesday Matinee, Mr. DILLON as TOBY in ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, and the QUIET FAMILY.
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, a Great Triple Bill.
Monday, Jan. 20, the Great Irish Comedian, JOSEPH MURPHY, in his new play, SHAUN RHUE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees of this week only, Grand Revival of the Spectacular Production of Lester Wallack's Drama
ROSEDALE,
With its Beautiful Scenery, Grand Effects, Special Costumes and Strong Cast.
In preparation Buckstone's Drama, "Green Bushes."

METROPOLITAN.
TO-NIGHT,
M. W. FISKE,
Susie Parker, Picket and Haley, Champion Dancers of the World; Maggie Gray, Little Mack and Dave Oakes, Miss Lou Vavasour, and a host of others.
Popular prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.
An entertainment especially for ladies.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
"SMOKE IF YOU LIKE."
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.
George France and Dogs in "A Block Game." The 4 Aces: Viola Clifton, Regina Willard, Oscar Willis and Great Olio.
Matinees Tuesdays and Fridays.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Our Regular Sale, Jan. 15,
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will consist of cheaper goods, set off by Fine and Fancy Lines, with a fair showing of Rubber Sandals, &c.
Under our hammer are also several BANKRUPT STOCKS, which must be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 a. m.,
An Invoice of Notions and Miscellaneous Goods to close.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Custom-made Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
FURNITURE, Etc.,
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
TUESDAY'S SALE, Jan. 14, at 9:30 a. m.,
NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES,
And General Household Goods, Blankets, Clocks, Chromos, General Merchandise, &c., &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. C. & G. PARRY,
272 East Madison-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
At 134 Elm-st., near Clark.
MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 a. m., will be sold entire Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding, Parlor Suit, Marble-Top and Plain Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
72 and 74 Wabash-av.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full lines of prime, seasonable goods. Warm goods to be closed out at any price offered.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. CLESSON PRATT,
Electro-Therapeutist and author of the Ozone treatment for
CATARRH & THROAT DISEASES,
Professional Rooms, 202 State-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Reception hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.
P. S.—Dr. Pratt's pamphlet on the Electrical Treatment of Disease sent to any address FREE.